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## LITERATURE.

*Life of the Prince Consort.* By Theodore Martin. Vol. II. (London: Smith, Elder & Co., 1876.)

JUDGING by the ordinary rules in such matters, this second volume of the *Life of the Prince Consort* must be allowed to have appeared under some disadvantages. Much of what could scarcely fail to be the most interesting part of it had already seen the light, not merely in fugitive notices in newspapers and periodicals, but in books of undoubted authority. The Queen's Journals had given her subjects a picture of her husband in the most intimate circle of their family life. Then there was the volume of his speeches and addresses, published in 1862, containing no doubt an editorial statement that no documents had been "inserted, or even alluded to, which would be required for the illustration of his life." But as his public life may be said to have blossomed in these speeches, which were delivered at all manner of gatherings, from the meeting of a Servants' Provident Society to the Royal Academy dinner, and ranged over a vast number of subjects, social, literary, scientific, and political; and as, moreover, that volume contained the well-known Memorandum and letter to the Duke of Wellington on the question of his succeeding to the post of Commander-in-Chief, the statement in question did not carry much conviction. Then his character had been analysed and discussed again and again, in books, pamphlets, and speeches, and the first volume of the present work had dealt in detail with that period of youth and early manhood which most attracts the reading public. Thus the cream had been already skimmed, and it could not be wondered at if even voracious readers should open the new volume somewhat listlessly, and turn its 570 pages with a feeling of satiety. At any rate we are bound to confess that this was our own mental attitude, and that it changed, when we had glanced at a page or two, into one of deep and lively interest. For Mr. Martin has been obliged, as he tells us in his introductory letter, "to write what will be in some measure a history of the time," and he has done it with rare tact and skill. There is scarcely a question of importance which moved men's minds between the autumn of 1847 and the spring of 1854, the period covered by the volume, which is not brought on his canvas, and so touched as to waken vividly the memories of these eventful years for those who lived through them, while pro-

viding a series of most interesting pictures for younger readers. But, although driven to give us a history of the time in order to do his work faithfully, he never lets us lose touch of his principal character, or forget that he is writing a biography, and the biography is that of a man of so commanding a character and position that the historical events seem to group themselves naturally round his figure, while a thread of playful, sunshiny domestic life runs in and out through the warp of the larger story, giving it a human and pathetic interest quite apart from the high surroundings. The task seems to us one of no small difficulty, when we think of the immense mass of interesting and most tempting material which must have been resolutely set aside, and which in less skilful hands would have overlaid the picture. As it is we close the book, after reading it at a stretch from title-page to the end, with an unsatisfied appetite, and a feeling of something more than respectful admiration for the man before whose portrait we have been sitting.

Mr. Martin tells us that his work will be completed in another volume, and has thus divided the life of the Prince Consort into three periods, of which the second is here treated. The division seems to us well chosen, for these six years stand out with singular significance for him and his adopted country. Up to 1847 the nation, so far as he was concerned, was still for the most part in that state graphically described by himself, in which it had never given itself the trouble seriously to consider what ought to be the position of the Queen's husband, or what manner of man they had got among them to fill it.

"When I first came over here," he writes to Baron Stockmar, "I was met by this want of knowledge, and unwillingness to give a thought to the position of this luckless personage. Peel cut down my income, Wellington refused me my rank, the Royal family cried out against the foreign interloper, the Whigs in office were only inclined to concede to me just as much space as I could stand upon. The Constitution is silent as to the Consort of the Queen. Even Blackstone ignores him, and yet there he was, and not to be done without" (p. 559).

For more than seven years he had remained quietly in the background, accepting his position without protest, but performing its duties faithfully as he understood them, devoting his great talents and industry to the work of lightening the Queen's burthens and studying his adopted country, appearing only at rare intervals in public, and then at such colourless gatherings as a Literary Fund or a Trinity House dinner, and never saying more than a few formal sentences. But now the time had arrived when the power which had silently grown up in the Palace could no longer be concealed. A crisis had come such as Europe had not seen since the French Revolution. Every country had been struck by the storm, and Government after Government had gone down helplessly before it. How England rode it out we all know, but the story cannot be studied too often, and the sketch of it in the present volume is full of special interest. Our great danger, like that of other countries, was the condition of the class which,

in the Prince's words, "has most of the toil and least of the enjoyments of this world" (p. 46). That they were acting wildly and foolishly all over Europe was no reason for standing aside and leaving them face to face with the soldiers. So the Prince thought; and in this belief came forward as he had never yet done. Taking the tools nearest at hand, he accepted the Presidency of the Society founded some years earlier by Lord Shaftesbury and others, for improving the condition of the working classes, and agreed to preside at a great public meeting which was to be held in London within a few weeks of April 10. Strange to say, objections were raised to this by some members of the Government of the day; but these were overcome, and the result was a speech which, while it for the first time fairly disclosed his character and abilities to the whole country, set him right at once and for ever with this portion of his countrymen. Its leading ideas on the true grounds of sympathy between classes and the methods of developing that sympathy, and on the relations of capital and labour, though now worn threadbare, were then all but new. From this day he took the position, without question, of the head in England of the great social movement of our time.

But with the other sections of English society the process was much slower, public opinion, as is its wont, swaying between the hot and cold fits of vehement applause and admiration, and silly unreasoning suspicion. The final triumph may be said to have come at the opening of Parliament in 1854, when Lord Aberdeen, as Premier, in the House of Lords, and Lord J. Russell as leader of the House of Commons, came forward to answer the attacks on the Prince which had filled the papers since Lord Palmerston's resignation of the seals of the Foreign Office in December, 1853. The speeches on this occasion of the late Lord Derby and Mr. Walpole, who had recently left office, bore equally frank and full testimony to the perfect loyalty of the Prince to the Crown and his adopted country, and of his value as the Queen's most confidential adviser.

It is with this scene that the book ends, and it is no doubt with a purpose that Mr. Martin's second volume has thus sharply fixed our attention on this precise period. The curtain rises when the sky is black with clouds, and the mutterings of the revolutionary storm of 1848 are in the air; it falls when those of the war with Russia are already gathering. But how unlike the prospect shows! The intervening years had raised the country from industrial and commercial misery, and political and social discontent bordering on revolution, to a height of prosperity and healthy vigour such as she had never yet reached, and had seen at the same time the Queen's Consort step out of the small Court circle into public life, and make himself a great power in the commonwealth, with the ultimate good will and applause of the whole nation. Whether the coincidence was merely accidental is one of the questions which this book forces again and again upon our attention, and in our judgment the answer comes out clearly enough. In the remarkable Minute by

Baron Stockmar, which is printed towards the end of the volume, there are some remarks on the paramount necessity of "moral oil for the driving wheels of the Constitutional machine."

"Let men like the late Lord Melbourne," he goes on, "exclaim as they please, 'that damned morality is sure to ruin everything.' I, on the other hand, can testify before God that the English machine works smoothly and well only when the Sovereign is upright and truthful, and that when he has been insincere, mendacious, and wicked, it has creaked and fouled, and jolted to within an ace of coming to a dead lock" (p. 550).

The moral purity of the highest family in the land—due, of course, mainly to the Prince himself—and the influence of this example on the life of the people, was one, and by no means the least, of the forces which enabled England to weather the tornado of 1848, and to make such marvellous progress in the years which followed. And it was as the representative of this force that the Prince was able to win his position, and hold his own—to overcome the deeply-rooted insular prejudices of English society, and to bring his rare and statesmanlike abilities to bear in the service of the nation. That in the struggle with these prejudices he was obliged often to keep a stiff upper lip in certain circles, and to insist on a stricter state etiquette than is now popular, may very probably be true. But the charge of pedantry and priggishness which has been coupled with it cannot, we should think, survive the overwhelming evidence now furnished of the hearty manliness and simplicity of the man's intercourse with his family, the Court officials and servants, statesmen of all sides and ranks, and men and women in all classes of society. As specimens of this frank familiarity, let readers look at the letter to Sir R. Peel (p. 217) on his "Godless Colleges," or that to Lord Granville (p. 536) on the proposal to erect a statue to himself, during his life, in Hyde Park, and consider whether a prig could have written them.

The political position which the Prince Consort thus won for himself between 1847 and 1854, and which had come to be clearly acknowledged by the leading statesmen on both sides in the latter year, may be defined as that of Secretary to the Queen, and permanent President of the Privy Council. But it was not won without a sharp struggle, the phases of which are well brought out in this volume, and are of deep interest to the student of English politics and constitutional history. For what the Prince won for himself he won for the Crown, and it is not putting it too high to say that through him the theory generally accepted thirty years ago as to the limits of the Sovereign's constitutional functions has been rudely shaken. It does not, indeed, seem clear whether he shared the views of Baron Stockmar, who claimed for the Sovereign in a Constitutional Monarchy the right to take part in "the initiation and maturing of Government measures," and "supreme authority in matters of discipline" within the Cabinet. But he did distinctly claim that the Queen should not be asked to sign any document the contents of which she had not had ample time to consider and discuss with her Minis-

ters, and established the custom on the part of the Crown of submitting for the consideration of the Cabinet formal Memoranda upon any subject which seemed to the Queen and himself of sufficient importance. Readers who will follow the story of the relations between the Foreign Office and the Crown in this volume will probably agree that for practical purposes there was little difference between the sagacious old German statesman and his royal pupil, and that the latter has at any rate made that ideal of political thinkers of last century, "the Patriot King," a possibility in the England of to-day. Had he lived to the usual age, we suspect it would have been by this time, not a possibility, but a fact; for the man who through years of conflict with so resolute and able a Minister as Lord Palmerston, not only held his own and got his own way, but at last converted his opponent into an enthusiastic admirer, could scarcely have failed to become "permanent Premier, taking rank above the temporary head of the Cabinet."

Our space will only allow us a glance at this part of our subject. The first occasion, then, of serious difference between the Crown and the Foreign Minister arose upon the question of the submission of despatches to the Queen. Lord Palmerston had dealt with 28,000 of them in 1848. Probably England was never represented by a more diligent or capable Foreign Secretary, or one more in sympathy with the enthusiasm of his countrymen for constitutional liberty, than in that memorable year. But his mode of giving advice to foreign Powers, and his habit of telling unpleasant truths in the most unpleasant manner, had resulted in the summary expulsion of the English Minister from Madrid, and in the alienation of every European Government except that of Belgium. The humiliation and pain of this state of things was deeply felt both in the Country and the Palace, but it was not a time for refusing to support a zealous servant. A gentle reminder was, however, sent through Lord John Russell, the Premier, to Lord Palmerston, that "these despatches come to you and the Queen as well as to himself" (p. 64). This reminder seems to have produced a letter from Lord Palmerston concurring in her Majesty's view, and promising amendment; so in 1849 his unsuccessful attempts at mediation between Sardinia and Austria, in concert with France, and his prompt sending of the fleet to the Dardanelles to support the refusal of the Porte to surrender Kossuth, Bem, and the other Hungarian refugees to the threats of Russia and Austria, seem to have been taken with the Queen's approval, and to have raised no question between him and the Prince. But, in the beginning of 1850 the Pacifico claims on the Greek Government were taken up, and the Piræus was blockaded, and by the middle of May, England had had to bear the "bitter, imperious, and offensive" language of Russian remonstrance—"not more bitter, imperious, and offensive, however, than the provocation" (as Lord Derby declared in the House of Lords)—and the recall of the French ambassador. Lord John Russell

announced the latter fact by letter to the Prince, who answered thus:—

"Dear Lord John,—Both the Queen and myself are exceedingly sorry at the news your letter contained. We are not surprised, however, that Lord Palmerston's mode of doing business should not be borne by the susceptible French Government with the same good humour and forbearance as by his colleagues. Ever yours truly, Albert" (p. 275).

Again and again during these events the arrangement to which Lord Palmerston had agreed in the previous year was broken, until the Prince had to write that he "had failed in his duty to the Queen, not from oversight or negligence, but upon principle, and with extraordinary pertinacity" (p. 304). This was followed by a memorandum signed by the Queen, laying down two rules to be observed by the Foreign Secretary for the future on pain of dismissal (p. 306), and by an interview between Lord Palmerston and the Prince, of which a very remarkable picture is given in the Prince's own words. Lord John's comment that this interview had done a great deal of good seems to have been premature. In September the assault on General Haynau was committed at Barclay's brewery. An apology to Austria had to be made, and Lord Palmerston sent it in a note containing expressions derogatory to the honour of the nation, as Lord John protested, and which had neither received his or the Queen's sanction. This note Lord Palmerston had to withdraw, and substitute one approved by the Premier and the Queen. In 1851 Kossuth arrived in England, and Lord Palmerston, though keeping within the letter of a promise to his colleagues that he would avoid any interview, allowed English sympathisers with Hungary to present him with, and to receive his thanks for, addresses in which the Emperors of Austria and Russia were spoken of as "odious and detestable assassins." In December, when Louis Napoleon had struck the *coup d'état*, though the Queen had written to Lord Russell, pressing the importance of strict neutrality, and the Cabinet had approved this policy, Lord Palmerston expressed to Count Walewski his entire approval of the action of the President. This last act, coupled with the "disdainful silence" with which the Foreign Secretary received his leader's remonstrances, ended in his removal from the Government. From this time the Prince was constantly assailed as the cause of the disgrace of a popular Minister, and, though the storm lulled during the short Ministry of Lord Derby, it broke out again when Lord Aberdeen came into office, and the Crimean war was threatening. The Prince, in 1853, submitted to the Cabinet a memorandum on the Eastern Question, one of the ablest he had ever produced, and urging that if war was to be waged it must not be for the maintenance of the Ottoman Empire, but unshackled by obligations to the Porte, and to obtain "arrangements more consonant with the well-understood interests of Europe, of Christianity and civilisation, than the re-imposition of the ignorant, barbarian, and despotic yoke of the Mussulman over the most fertile and favoured portion of Europe" (p. 525). This view, though accepted frankly by his



colleagues, was warmly combated by Lord Palmerston, who maintained that the integrity of the Ottoman Empire was to be protected at all hazards, and his threatened resignation at this crisis—though really owing to his opposition to the contemplated Reform Bill—was attributed generally to his opposition to the Crown on the Eastern Question, and raised the renewed storm against the Prince which led to the declarations of the leaders of both sides in February, 1854, mentioned above. We do not cite these matters for the purpose of showing that the Prince was right and the Minister wrong throughout, but to enable readers to appreciate the position which the Prince claimed and won for the Crown. Whether we agree or not that the exercise by the Sovereign of the functions of a permanent Premier will be the best guarantee of Constitutional Monarchy, and will “raise it to a height of power, stability, and symmetry, which it has never yet attained,” as Baron Stockmar maintains (p. 549), we shall scarcely withhold our admiration for the tact, foresight, and firmness shown by the Prince Consort. But the highest testimony to these qualities comes from his opponent. After the return of the Queen from her visit to the Emperor of the French in 1855, Lord Palmerston bore unsolicited testimony to the “sound judgment, high intellect, and exalted qualities” of the Prince; adding, “till my present position gave me so many opportunities of seeing his Royal Highness, I had no idea of his possessing such eminent qualities, and how fortunate it has been for the country that the Queen married such a Prince” (p. 429). The loss which England sustained by his death will never be felt more keenly than at a moment like the present, when the Eastern Question is once more upon us. We have no space for further comment on the many points of interest raised in this book, but can heartily commend it to readers as a mine of interesting contemporary history. T. HUGHES.

*Epochs of Modern History: The Early Plantagenets.* By William Stubbs, M.A. With Two Maps. (London: Longmans, 1876.)

THE plan of this series is an excellent one, but it is a pity that the periods are not more equally divided, or at least treated upon something like a uniform scale. Between the present volume and Mr. Warburton's *Edward III.*, which in point of time immediately follows it, there is a want of proportion, from which erroneous conclusions might be drawn as to the relative importance of the two epochs. The difference in size is but a few pages; yet the one volume contains the history of a single reign only, while the other covers the whole period from the accession of Stephen to the death of Edward II., or, as Mr. Stubbs further defines it, “from the beginning of the constitutional growth of a consolidated English people to the opening of the long struggle with France.” This inequality was hardly necessitated by any difficulty in dividing the longer, and, to say the least, not less im-

portant period. One break, at the death of John, might certainly have been made, which would have given two epochs equally well defined, each supplying ample material for a separate volume. Taking the book, however, as we find it, the wonder is, where so much had to be crammed into so small a space, that the result is not far more unsatisfactory. The one fault in it is that it does not fulfil the objects which the “Epochs of History” profess to have most prominently in view. Its failure in this respect is undeniable. The narrative is remarkable for its clearness and ease, but it is too rigidly condensed, too deficient in personal interest and picturesque detail, to prove attractive to the young; and not only so, but with all its merits it certainly does not exhibit the life of the people as well as the policy of their rulers, still less give special attention to literature, manners, and kindred topics. At the same time, apart from the exigencies of space, there is some reason for this, since to some extent the work takes its almost exclusively political and constitutional character from that of the epoch. As Mr. Stubbs observes, the age of the early Plantagenet kings is above all things an age of constitutional growth, an age also of great men, of whom it is not too much to say that “it is their history rather than the history of their peoples that furnishes the contribution of the period to the world's progress;” and, in treating it, therefore, as he has done, he may fairly claim to have reproduced its most prominent features. Accepting this view as the right one, the history he has given us is not only a triumph of lucid compression, but it is throughout in every way admirable. If there is anything more striking than the clearness and breadth of view of its political narrative, and the skill with which it traces the progress of constitutional and administrative reform, it is the singular excellence of its personal portraits. What Mr. Stubbs can do in this line is known to all who are familiar with his previous works; and, although the characters drawn in this little volume are necessarily on a smaller scale, they are not a whit less masterly. Nor is this the case with full-lengths only, such as those of the Plantagenets themselves, or of heroes of the calibre of Becket and De Montfort. In their way nothing could be more graphic and life-like than the least elaborate sketches; witness this of a notable churchman—

“Hugh de Puiset, the Bishop of Durham, was a great lord of the house of Champagne, nephew to King Stephen and cousin to the king; a rich man, an old man, the father of a fine family, one son being Chancellor to the King of France; a great captain, a great hunter, a most splendid builder; not a very clerical character, but altogether a grand figure for nearly fifty years of English history.”

As an analysis of character, however, there is nothing to compare with the portrait of Henry II. The subject is one to which, as he has already shown, Mr. Stubbs is pre-eminently qualified to do justice. The more complex a character is, the more vividly he presents it. He excels in critical dissection, in reproducing contrasts, in balancing opposite qualities; and his finest portraits, therefore, are not those of the best and greatest,

nor yet of the worst of the prominent figures of the epoch—neither of Edward, “the great lawgiver, the great politician, the great organiser of the mediæval English polity,” nor of John, “the most vicious, the most profane, the most tyrannical, the most false, the most short-sighted, the most unscrupulous”—but of those, like the first of the Plantagenets, whose characters were made up of the greatest variety of lights and shades. But, although his presentment of Henry here is as distinct and real as in the Rolls Series, the contrast between his good and evil qualities is less sharply emphasised. His moral defects are not passed over, but the colours in which they are depicted are somewhat toned down. He is still “eminently wise and brave,” but, instead of being, as in the earlier portrait, “eminently cruel, lascivious, greedy, and false,” the severest conclusions to which the analysis of his character seems to lead are that he was neither a hero of probity, nor in any sense what might be called a good man. The same lenient tendency may be thought to betray itself in the history of his quarrel with Becket—not that Becket gets less than justice, but Henry gets a little more, the whole tone of the chapter conveying an indefinite impression that the actions and motives of the reforming king are being interpreted more favourably than those of the obstructive prelate. At the same time the estimate of the archbishop will approve itself to all who are not blinded by partiality or prejudice. Severe as it is on the whole, the real elements of greatness and heroism in his character are brought out in clear relief; but the “strong, impulsive man, the strength of whose will is out of all proportion to the depth of his character, with little self-restraint, little self-knowledge, no statesmanlike insight, and yet too much love of intrigue and craft,” is a picture which no one will fail to recognise who knows the original, not from modern writers, but from his own letters and contemporary literature. The character drawn of Simon de Montfort will be equally disappointing to extreme partisans. With all his natural admiration for the great Earl, Mr. Stubbs makes no attempt to exalt him into a prodigy of superhuman virtues. That he “was a great and good man” he admits without hesitation, but with a reserve of “mixed motives and unjustifiable expedients.” Nor is this all, for he goes on:—

“Simon was not successful as an administrator; he could not maintain peace even when he had the whole kingdom at his feet. His expedient for governing was fanciful and cumbrous. His own conduct in his elevation was not quite free from the charge of rapacity. He stands out best and most grandly in comparison with the meanness with which he was surrounded—the paltry, faithless king, the selfish and unscrupulous baronage. He is relatively great; but he is not perfect. He is scarcely a patriot—a foreigner could hardly be expected to be so. He is somewhat more distinctly a hero, but he never quite rids himself of the character of the adventurer.”

Compared with the glowing panegyric of Mr. Freeman, this may appear cold, if not grudging, praise; but, in its careful discrimination, it is far more convincing. The pity is that, within the confined space at the author's command, the portrait, in common

with the rest, cannot receive sufficient illustration from the narrative history in which it is set.

G. F. WARNER.

*Ἑρμηνεία εἰς τὴν Καίρην Διαθήκην, ὑπὸ Νικολάου Μ. Δάμαλα. Τόμος Α'. Περιέχων τὴν εἰσαγωγὴν εἰς τὴν Ἑρμηνείαν ταύτην. (Ἐν Ἀθήναις, 1876.)* [A Commentary on the New Testament. By Nicholas M. Damalas. Vol. I., containing the Introduction to the Commentary. (Athens, 1876.)]

THIS learned volume and the edition of the Epistles of St. Clement of Rome by the Metropolitan of Serres, recently noticed in this journal, are an evidence of activity in the theological schools of the Oriental Church for which Western scholars have not been prepared; an evidence the more decisive, seeing that the two works are entirely unconnected as to authorship, and, indeed, emanate from Churches which are now altogether independent, whether of each other or of any common authority recognised by them as holding a claim to the obedience of either. M. Bryennius is an archbishop of the patriarchate of Constantinople. M. Damalas is a lay member of the Church of the Kingdom of Greece. The Church of Greece, it need hardly be said, has been for nearly half a century withdrawn from the jurisdiction of the Patriarch of Constantinople. Its independence was asserted by the "organic law of Epidaurus" in 1822; its constitution, which is modelled upon that of the Holy Synod of the Russian Church, was formally settled under Capo d'Istrias in 1833; and the last remnant of the ancient relation between the Churches was definitely put aside in 1868, when a formal recognition of the independence of the Greek Church was accorded by the Patriarch, and the old patriarchal rights as to the ordination and confirmation of the metropolitan were explicitly and permanently relinquished.

The title-page of the *Ἑρμηνεία* gives no information as to the antecedents of the author or of his present position; but he is already known in England, especially to the Unionist party, as a Professor of Theology in the University of Athens, and the author of a work on Church principles,\* chiefly in reference to the Articles of the Anglican Church and to the ground held by that Church in relation to Oriental Orthodoxy. He was a student in one of the German universities and afterwards spent several months at Oxford; of both which opportunities of study he appears to have made diligent use, his work, like that of M. Bryennius, exhibiting a familiarity with the theological literature of Germany, France, and England quite remarkable in a native of the East.

The subject of M. Damalas' present volume is the same that ordinarily forms the Introduction of a treatise on Hermeneutics, and is treated with more or less fullness in all the popular manuals of the subject. It is divided into three parts, the first devoted to the questions relating to the several books of the New Testament in detail; the second,

to the general canon of the New Testament; the third, to the ancient manuscripts, the translations, and the printed texts, of the New Testament. Unlike the introduction of M. Bryennius' St. Clement, it is written, not in classic Greek, but in Romain; but the style, like that of M. Tricoupi's *History of the Revolution*, is so pure that it will be understood with the utmost ease by any practised Greek scholar. The vocabulary is almost strictly classical, making allowance for the necessarily technical words which the nature of the subject involves; the classical inflections of nouns and verbs are followed throughout, excepting some inflections of the substantive verb and that periphrastic form of the infinitive of the transitive verb which not all the efforts of the purists have succeeded in eliminating; so that, were it not for the constant recurrence of the modern negative *δὲν*, and the abnormal government of some prepositions, it would be difficult to realise that the text is not indeed classical Greek.

I have already noticed the remarkable familiarity with the theological and Biblical literature of the schools of Germany, France and England, which the work exhibits; but it is still more interesting to learn what are its views on the great controversies on Biblical criticism and interpretation by which Western Christendom has for the last century been divided. I think, therefore, that a short account of this remarkable volume will not be unacceptable to the readers of the ACADEMY.

One of the preliminary chapters (§ i. pp. 5-36) contains a summary view of the history of Biblical Hermeneutics and Criticism from the earliest ages down to our own time. It is most comprehensive in its range, embracing every school of interpretation and of criticism, from the Fathers of the early Church down to the latest development of Rationalism; and the leading characteristics of each are discussed with much acuteness and impartiality. But it is right to say that the broad and cosmopolitan character of the author's learning does not imply any looseness or unsettled condition of his own personal opinions. His views throughout are strictly orthodox, according to the dogmatical standard of the Eastern Church. While he expresses in the preface his profound admiration of all the great Doctors of the ancient Church, and especially of those of the school of Antioch, of Chrysostom, Diodorus of Tarsus, Theodore of Mopsuestia, and Theodoret, he points out that, as the expositions of these Doctors were addressed in the main to the requirements, doctrinal and practical, of their own age, they are no longer sufficient to meet the necessities of the altered conditions of the modern times. On the other hand, while he gratefully acknowledges the signal helps to the interpretation and criticism of the sacred text which modern scholarship and science have provided, he urges that since much of this has proceeded—

"from schools of doctrine unhappily far from consonant with the conscience of Catholic antiquity, and in part from the erroneous doctrinal views of particular Churches, which have exercised a powerful influence upon the writers, and have created many prejudices against the ancient

Catholic conscience; the result has been that modern criticism, while it has embraced and applied the true grammatical and historical method, and has led the way in providing many valuable helps for the investigation of the true meaning of the text, is, nevertheless, wanting in that necessary theological and dogmatical accuracy and orthodoxy which is the fruit of the spiritual sense of the ancient Catholic fathers. Hence," he concludes, "it is an indispensable pre-requisite of modern orthodox criticism, that while it accepts as its own the doctrinal views of the ancient fathers and doctors, it shall, at the same time, turn to account the profound labours of the modern, and especially the German divines, keeping constantly in view that the work of an orthodox interpreter is to demonstrate from facts the harmony of the genuine interpretation of the common conscience of the Catholic Church with the scientific, grammatical, and historical interpretation of the New Testament."\*

Notwithstanding this avowal of the preface, there is but little of the directly polemical tone in M. Damalas' introduction. Not that he ignores the doctrinal divisions of Western Christendom. He refers freely to the Lutheran, Calvinist, and Sacramentarian schools; and he alludes in numberless instances to the views of the Rationalistic commentators. To the Roman Catholic Church he refers less frequently, probably because in the great principles of authority and tradition he finds the views of Catholic interpreters substantially in agreement with his own. When he speaks of them at all it is commonly under the name of "Latins." I have only noticed the term *Ρωμαϊκή* once;† and even then it is used, not of the Roman Church, but of the Council of Trent. And in general there is no appearance on the author's part of a desire to obtrude the special points of controversy between East and West, and still less trace in his style of that acrimony by which the older disputants in that controversy, from the Council of Florence downwards, have but too commonly been distinguished. Indeed, this circumstance, as well as the author's constant references to the Biblical and theological writers of the Western Churches, renders it difficult to realise the fact that the writer is an Oriental.

His method too, as well as his tone, resembles in all respects that of the hermeneutical treatises in use in our schools. The first division of the work goes through the several books of the New Testament in order, discussing in each case successively the authenticity of the book, the personal history of the author, and the occasion, date, place, and other circumstances of its composition. On the question of authenticity, especially, his method of treatment is most careful and minute, embracing not only the arguments on both sides of the discussion, but also the history of the opinions which have prevailed regarding it, whether in ancient or in modern times. The first place in the discussion is invariably given to the testimonies of the ancients; but the author never omits to notice the modern views, even down to the most recent speculations of the German schools.

The Gospels naturally occupy a large proportion of the first part of the work (pp. 30-262), and are treated, as is now

\* Περὶ Ἀρχῶν ἐπιστημονικῶν τε καὶ ἐκκλησιαστικῶν τῆς ὀρθόδοξου θεολογίας. Ὑπὸ Νικολάου Μ. Δάμαλα. (Ἐν Λειψίᾳ, 1865.)

\* Πρόλογος, η'-θ'.

† Ἑρμηνεία, p. 611.



commonly done, in two divisions, the former comprising the first three, or the so-called "Synoptical" Gospels, the latter that of St. John. M. Damalas discusses very minutely as well the bearing of the narratives of the first three Gospels upon each other, as the common relation of all to a possible original, which might have been used by one or more of the present Evangelists. I shall not, of course, attempt within the limited space at my disposal to give any detailed account of his review of the subject. It will be enough to say that he has fairly encountered, although with great brevity, all the difficulties of this complicated question, as well those which arise from the agreements of the three narratives and those which are founded on their divergences, as the still more formidable class which is founded upon this combination of agreement and difference, of harmony and variety; and that, while there is perhaps but little novelty or originality in his own views, there is on the other hand very little of importance in the best writers in the controversy which he has failed at least to touch in his summary. The same may be said of the discussions as to the Gospel of St. John (pp. 156-198), in which the progress of adverse criticism is traced from the crude speculations of the seventeenth century and the more cautious analysis of Bretschneider down to the mythical theory of Strauss and its modifications in the hands of Baur and the Tübingen School. The only remarkable writer upon this side of the question whom I miss from M. Damalas' pages is Renan, whose name does not appear to be even once mentioned.

A special chapter (pp. 199-224) is given to a comparison of the Gospel of St. John with the Synoptical Gospels, and another (pp. 224-262) to the "Apocryphal and uncanonical Gospels" and other spurious ancient writings connected with the Gospel narrative.

The remaining books of the New Testament are treated in the same method, both as to genuineness and authorship; and in every case in which doubts have been raised as to authenticity the question is stated with great impartiality. As regards the Epistles of St. Paul in particular, the manner of treatment is deserving of all commendation. An admirable summary of the life of St. Paul (pp. 289-359) is prefixed; and all the questions raised as to the authenticity of the various epistles—those of Bruno Bauer as to the Epistle to the Romans, of De Wette as to the Ephesians, of Mayerhof as to the Colossians, and, above all, the complicated difficulties regarding the Epistle to the Hebrews, its authorship, its language, its integrity, and its authority, are treated briefly but with much terseness and precision. On almost all these questions M. Damalas' views coincide in the main with those of our own critics. The only notable departures from the opinions common in Catholic schools regard the Epistle to the Hebrews and the Catholic Epistle of St. James. The latter merely regards the personal question as to St. James, whom, in opposition to most of the Catholic commentators, M. Damalas holds to have been the son of Joseph by a first marriage. But in

reference to the Epistle to the Hebrews, he distinctly declares against the authorship of St. Paul; and, after adverting briefly to the various conjectures—that of Grotius, who ascribes the Epistle to St. Luke; of Wieseler and Thiersch, who look upon it as the work of Barnabas; of others, who attribute it to Silas; he himself (p. 479) embraces an opinion which has had many modern supporters, from Luther downwards—as Bleek, De Wette, Tholuck, and quite recently the late Dean Alford—and which attributes the authorship to Apollos. I ought to add, however, that while M. Damalas denies the Pauline authorship of the Epistle, he regards its genuineness as a portion of the inspired Scripture (θεοπνεύστου γραφῆς) as unquestionable (ἀναιτίρητος).

The second and third parts of the work are devoted to the questions regarding the canon of the New Testament, its formation and its history, and to the ancient texts and versions; and both these divisions of the work are characterised by the same careful treatment, and the same large and varied erudition. On the general history of the formation of the Canon of the New Testament, M. Damalas follows in the main the views of our own authorities. But, as might naturally be expected in an Oriental, he regards the declaration of the Πενθέκτη οἰκουμένη—the Quinisext Council—as the latest authoritative declaration of the canon of the sacred books; and I may add that it is on a point arising out of this subject that I have observed what appears to me to be the only distinct anti-Roman pronouncement in the entire volume. Having pointed out that the Πενθέκτη had comprehended in its confirmatory decree not alone the canon of the Council of Carthage, "but also those of Athanasius, of Gregory, of Amphilochius, of the Council of Laodicea, and of the 85th Apostolic Canon, which differ as to the Apocalypse and express doubts as to certain other books," he concludes that that Synod "did not mean, as did the Roman Council of Trent, to put forth its enumeration of the canonical books as the formal declaration of a despotic authority, but as a disciplinary ecclesiastical regulation for the common conscience of the Church, which in essential things is directed by the Holy Spirit unto all truth."

As regards his own particular view, it is not easy to discover what is the precise scope and extent of the authority which he ascribes to the canon of the New Testament as received by the Oriental Church.

There is one drawback on the value of M. Damalas' work which it is impossible not to regret in a volume otherwise so estimable. He has, for the most part, neglected to give exact references to the numerous opinions or statements which he cites from modern, and especially from German authors—an omission the more noticeable inasmuch as he is generally most exact in his references to the Fathers and early ecclesiastical writers.

C. W. RUSSELL.

M. LE DR. DE ROCHAS, of Pau, is preparing an important work entitled *Les Parias de France et d'Espagne*. M. de Rochas' conclusion is that the Gogots, &c., are not a special race, but merely the descendants of lepers and others condemned to live in isolation.

*Syria and Egypt under the Last Five Sultans of Turkey*: being Experiences, during Fifty Years, of Mr. Consul-General Barker. Edited by his Son, Edward B. B. Barker. In Two Volumes. (London: Samuel Tinsley, 1876.)

At a time like the present, when England is beginning to awake from her state of profound ignorance as to the real character of the Power she has so long supported, a book which would throw any true light upon the subject of the Ottoman Empire would be of especial value. As the title of Mr. E. Barker's volumes is calculated to raise high expectations, it is right to state at once that these will be grievously disappointed. The ambitious title, *Syria and Egypt under the Last Five Sultans of Turkey*, seems to promise a detailed history of these countries under Ottoman rule. The book, however, is nothing of the kind. It is simply a gossiping record of the "experiences" of a worthy and respectable Consular official at Aleppo, and afterwards at Alexandria, whose opinions and conclusions were somewhat in advance of the period in which he lived. The book is, moreover, largely padded with utterly irrelevant matter. Thus nearly a quarter of the first volume is filled with letters from Lady Hester Stanhope and others upon any and every subject, and the editor has even devoted a chapter to an account of his father's journey to England and tour in Wales, and thinks it needful to relate the "great trial" which his mother underwent at being obliged to put up at a village inn between Carmarthen and Swansea, "where they could not find anything to eat except eggs and rancid bacon"! The narrative throughout is of the most slipshod and disjointed character. Sometimes Mr. Barker sen. is permitted to tell his own story; sometimes Mr. Barker jun. tells it for him; and, worst of all, the reader is often treated to the same story told first of all by the son, and then again in the *ipsissima verba* of the father. Dates of events are frequently omitted, and such a word as *Ras-et-Tin*, the Viceroy's Palace at Alexandria, is spelt differently in different places, and both times incorrectly. Anecdotes, too, and "episodes," and these often of the most trivial character, are continually dragged into the text without regard to chronology, fitness, or relevancy. Notwithstanding these defects, however, Mr. Barker's "experiences" will be read with a certain mild interest, and their record, as may be expected from the size of the two large volumes, contains incidentally a certain moderate amount of useful information. Mr. Barker sen. appears in his son's pages as Consul-General for the Levant and East India Companies at Aleppo, and on the suppression of the former office in 1825 he was appointed British Consul at Alexandria, and afterwards, in 1829, Consul-General in Egypt. The first chapter contains a curious account of the audience granted to the English ambassador, apparently in 1805, by the then Sultan. When the ambassador was at length introduced into the Imperial presence, the Sultan

"raised his eyebrows and eyelids with half-shut eyes very slowly, and turning his head a little on

one side towards the Grand Vizier enquired who was this infidel (Ghiaour). On being told it was a slave sent by the King of England to solicit his favour (and at the same time the Grand Vizier took out of his bosom a long letter wrapped up in silk, which he had previously prepared, held it out in his hand, and said it was a letter the slave had been ordered to place at the foot of the throne), the Sultan, who appeared to be very drowsy, after a pause of a few seconds, woke up, and turning again to the Vizier, very slowly asked him if they had fed the dog, and clothed him, and on receiving a reply in the affirmative, said, 'Very well, be it so.'

The ambassador and his suite were then hurried out backwards, two colossal negroes who had been making faces and scowling at them during the whole interview crying out aloud, "Kish! Kish!"—i.e., Drive them out! Drive them out! Is it not strange and humiliating that only seventy years since the King and Government of England should have submitted to such degradation from the barbarian who occupied the Ottoman throne? The same spirit, however, still prevails in Turkey, where the masses are industriously taught that the Queen of England is the Sultan's vassal, and as such compelled at his command to send the fleets and armies of England to his aid. It is in this sense that the presence of the British fleet in Besika Bay is at this moment regarded by the Turks. Mr. Barker, who seems to have been a man of sense and candour, despite his official position and the bondage of red tape, takes a just view of Turkish character and policy, and of the tendency of successive British Governments to truckle to the Porte. Thus in 1809 he writes: "For my part I have long since adopted the resolution of *never in any case* applying to Constantinople to the ambassador for assistance in my altercations with the Turks." At page 141, Mr. Barker relates that the Turkish Pasha of Aleppo, Jelall id Deen "put to death two innocent persons, because he began to fear a popular insurrection, and thought it necessary to inspire terror by fresh examples of his cruelty and his power." And again:—

"On the first day of his arrival here he walked through the streets *incognito*, followed by an executioner, with the express deliberate design of cutting off the heads of a few wretched shopkeepers, as a thing of course, *which is always done by Pashas to show and establish their authority in a new government*. Five innocent victims were seized (not selected), on frivolous pretexts, in different quarters of the city, and murdered in cold blood before him."

This horrible description might apply to the proceedings of Turkish officials in Bosnia and Bulgaria at the present day, but the Ethiopian will change his skin and the leopard his spots before the Turk will change his cruelty and lust. At the present time it is instructive to note that after the attempt of the Greeks to take Beyrût in 1826, the houses and plantations of the Christian inhabitants generally were plundered and confiscated by Kehya Bey, who was sent by the Pasha of Acre with 500 Arnaout soldiers, and that all the Christians who could be seized were reduced to beggary, *after having been tortured* for the purpose of extorting from them sums which it was impossible for them to raise by the immediate sale of all their effects (ii., p. 38). The Consul-General

"frequently remarked that he had during his long residence in Syria met with only *two* Mohammedans who were really upright, honest men." It is plain that he is here speaking of the Turks, for in another place (p. 353, vol. i.) he pays a just tribute to the character of the Arabs:—

"I was extremely pleased with the Arabs; they deserve all that has been said of their hospitality, their regard to their pledged word, their perfect good sense and good breeding. I never saw a more polite people in my life. They are in every respect the exact reverse of the Turks and Turcomans."

The dictum of Haji Halef Aga, one of the leading members of the Mejlis or Council at Antioch, "We keep the people ignorant and oppressed in order to be able to govern them, for otherwise how could we govern them?" has its parallel in the celebrated saying of the Turkish despot who at present rules over Egypt, with reference to the ground-down *jellakeen* of that unhappy country, "I keep my people so poor that they have only a shirt on their back, for if they had more I could not govern them." The Turk never changes—for the better. The ideas of the Turks themselves in respect to their own existence as an empire are curious, and should be laid to heart by English Turk-lovers.

"I have been triumphantly told by a Turk," writes Mr. Barker, "that the truth of the Mohammedan religion obtained an infallible evidence from the supernatural existence of the Ottoman empire. 'I challenge you, who are a Christian and a Consul,' said he, 'to produce another example, ancient or modern, where a people long after their power of repelling aggression had ceased, has not only been suffered to continue in the list of independent nations, but whose Government is, like ours, assiduously courted and flattered by the ambassadors of all the powerful nations of Europe.'"

After describing the ravages of the plague at Aleppo in 1814, the Consul-General writes in his official report:—"The plague has carried off about 8,000 people, but I am confident the city has been depopulated of twice that number by the tyranny of the Pasha" (Jelall-id-Deen)! And (vol. i., p. 327), after dwelling on the terrors of the earthquake which overthrew the city of Aleppo in 1822, Mr. Barker writes:—

"Will not the Grand Seigneur dispense for a few years to come with the contributions of his oppressed subjects? Great as the evil is, it will be considered as nothing—nay, as a godsend, if it should be the cause of the people being released from the oppression of the Porte for two or three years only."

Turkish regard to truth is well illustrated by the following remark:—"It would seem the Porte confines its secret instructions to the Pashas to this simple injunction, 'Go, give your own and, if necessary, our Imperial *Rai* (or solemn assurance of safety) to rebels, and when they are in your power destroy them,' " and (vol. i. p. 318) the editor states that his father's fifty years' experience in Turkey "shows very clearly what little account the Turks make of Right, which in Turkey means Might, and the Turks laugh at Europeans who talk of their 'rights,' for to their understanding any one who does not avail himself of his Might is a fool." Mr. Barker's second volume is mainly occupied

with the residence of his father in Egypt, and contains some interesting particulars relating to that remarkable man Mohammed Ali, and of his quarrel and war with the Porte, but nothing particularly worthy of quotation. In 1813, Mr. Barker was superseded in his Consul-Generalship by Col. Campbell—apparently because he was not sufficiently subservient to the Viceroy—and retired to the beautiful villa and garden which he had built and planted at Soudeyeh at the mouth of the river Orontes. Mr. Barker died at this lovely spot in 1849, at the advanced age of seventy-eight, and it is certain that had his life been prolonged to the present crisis of Oriental affairs, he would never have published his old journals and letters with a misleading title. Mr. Barker was laid to rest under the walls of a church belonging to the Armenian community, to whom, in conjunction with the Greeks, his son applies the term "idolators," and this after recording with apparent approval the tolerant charity of the Greek priests who officiated at the funeral of a young English officer. Among the scraps of casual information the following is curious, if true, and at all events deserves investigation:—

"The method of composing the famous Damascus blades is lost. The only thing that is known is that they were made from *aerolites*, and *lumps* of this metal, showing from their form that they had been cast in moulds, which have been from time to time (and, I believe, are still) found, and from which there is not the least doubt these blades were forged."

The grammar is Mr. E. B. Barker's (vol. i. p. 218). In illustration of this assertion Dr. Birch, of the British Museum, states that the ancient Egyptian word for iron signifies "flower of heaven," implying that the first known iron was meteoric. The following not very complimentary proverb characterising the inhabitants of several towns is ascribed to Ibrahim Pasha, the son and successor of Mohammed Ali:—"Halebee, chelebee; Shamee, shoommee; Latkanee, awanee; Cupruslee, shaitanee; Mus'ree, heramee"—i.e., Aleppine, polite; Damascene, fop; Latakian, traitor; Cypriote, devil; Egyptian, thief.

GREVILLE J. CHESTER.

*Rahel: Her Life and Letters.* By Mrs. Vaughan Jennings. With a Portrait, engraved from a painting by Daffinger. (London: Henry S. King & Co., 1876.)

RAHEL is one of the very few instances of voluntary and total literary abstinence. A few pages of collected aphorisms are the only work of her pen published during her lifetime; and in that case she reluctantly granted her consent, to serve a friend. This shrinking from publicity is the more remarkable as she lived surrounded by literary men, and as her own nature was expansive and longing for utterance. But she felt the want of continuous thought, of intellectual stamina, sufficient to give tone and unity to a book, and patchwork she despised. "I am not unwilling," she writes to Fouqué, "to become an author. I should not be ashamed to write a work like Newton's on astronomy or mathematics, but to be able



to produce no work and yet to be in print I abhor." Self-abnegation of this kind is as beautiful as it is rare, and fully earns for Rahel the place among the "great silent ones" which Carlyle has granted her. But the silence preserved by her during life was broken when she was no more. Her grave, like Merlin's, became resonant. In 1834, hardly a year after her death, her husband, Varnhagen von Ense, published his celebrated work, *Rahel: a Book of Remembrance for Her Friends*, three stout volumes of correspondence; and since then a deluge of letters from, to, and about Rahel has been poured forth from the remains of that inexhaustible talker, and other sources—whether much to the enhancement of poor Rahel's literary reputation may seem doubtful. For, however much we may be charmed with the shrewd and witty observations, the subtle touches of sentiment, and the occasional bursts of true passion in her letters, their tone is too subjective, too microscopically self-dissecting, not to pall upon the reader before long. In immediate intercourse from mouth to mouth all this must have been delightful, but the rigidity of printed type has been fatal to Rahel's thoroughly extemporaneous utterance. There remain, however, traces of an individual charm and of a conversational power which, together with the unanimous testimony of contemporary witnesses, are quite sufficient to account for Rahel's unique position in society. Carlyle speaks of "the social phenomenon of Rahel," and Mrs. Jennings, her latest biographer, is quite justified in stating that

"Rahel attained her social position in spite of circumstances. To her were denied those advantages which surrounded the early years of Mme. de Staël and of Mme. Récamier. Rank, wealth, beauty, she had not. It was the simple force of her acute intellect, in its rare combination with an ardent emotional nature, that attracted towards her the ablest minds of her time."

Rahel Levin was born at Berlin in 1771, the eldest child of a wealthy jeweller. Her parents belonged to the large Jewish community which, although debarred from political rights, formed an influential and important component of social life in the capital of Frederick the Great. The houses of Moses Mendelssohn and Marcus Herz, at both of which Rahel was a welcome guest, were intellectual centres of the city. Rahel's youth was not happy. Her sensitive nature suffered acutely from pains, physical and mental. Delicate health kept her aloof from the enjoyments of youth. At home a latent disagreement with her mother saddened her life, and an early disappointment in love cast a lasting gloom over her mind. A letter addressed to her sister Rosa, soon after the latter's marriage, reflects the dreariness of Rahel's situation at this period (1801).

"Since your last I have felt most sad. You are gone! No Rosa will again come out to meet me with faithful step and heart, knowing my sorrow through and through. When I am ill in body or in soul, I shall be alone—alone. Your step is no longer in those evermore empty rooms. To risk a happiness! O God! I cannot even risk it. . . . Dear Rosa, what may not lie before you. But no, your name is Rosa, you have blue eyes and quite another life than I, with my star, name, and eyes. Life seems over for me. I know

it but cannot feel it. I have a red heart like others, though with a dark, hopeless, ugly fate."

But Rahel did not succumb to this fate. Her grief did not take the form of embittered egotism, it broadened her sympathy with the feelings of others. It is this genuine kindness combined with a highly-developed intellectual receptivity which alone can account for the charm exercised by Rahel over the most heterogeneous natures. Men of every age, every rank, every nationality, were among her admirers; and admiration for her was synonymous with true and lasting friendship. Friedrich Richter speaks of her as "the only woman in whom I have found humour." Goethe returned her unbounded veneration with gratitude and genuine esteem; Heine dedicated to her his *Lieder der Heimkehr*. Nay, even her own sex joined in the universal admiration. Mme. de Staël confessed to a feeling nearly akin to jealousy; but it was mixed with genuine regard and love, as far as the author of *Corinne* could love. The "psychological phenomenon of Rahel" is, indeed, quite as astonishing as the social one.

To the latter we must now devote a few remarks. At two different periods Rahel succeeded in gathering round her, and bringing into contact with each other, the literary, scientific, political, and social leaders of the Prussian capital. The first time was at her mother's house, where unceremonious meetings took place in the manner of the French *salon*, of which they were, perhaps, the only successful copy on record. Of one of these evenings in the Jägerstrasse Mrs. Jennings quotes an interesting, albeit somewhat enthusiastic, contemporary account, from which we borrow the following extracts. Count de S—, a distinguished visitor from Paris, *loquitur* :—

"Mlle. Levin was neither tall nor handsome, but delicately formed and most agreeable in appearance. An expression of suffering—she had lately recovered from an illness—lent her an additional charm; while her pure and fresh complexion, harmonising with her dark expressive eyes, gave evidence of the vigour which characterised her whole nature. . . . Upon the sofa beside the hostess was seated a lady of great beauty, a Countess Einsiedel, listening with languid interest to the pedantic talk of a gentleman spoken of as the Abbé; in the background stood Frederick Schlegel, in conversation with Ludwig Robert" [Rahel's brother, a well-known poet and dramatist of the time].

After registering the arrivals of Mme. Unzelmann, the charming actress, and other distinguished persons, the Count goes on to say :—

"The talk became very animated, ranging from one person to another, over the most varied topics. . . . They spoke of Fleck, the actor, and, regretfully, of his illness and approaching death; of Righini, whose operas were then received with great applause; of social matters; of A. W. von Schlegel's lectures which some of the ladies were also attending. I heard the boldest ideas, the acutest thoughts, the most significant criticism, and the most capricious play of fancy, all linked and suggested by the simple thread of accidental chit-chat. . . . When Frederick Schlegel expressed an opinion in his painful and awkward fashion, it was always deep and genuine; the hearer felt at once that no light coin was issued. . . . The lively caprices of Unzelmann made themselves felt throughout the evening. . . . everyone was naturally active without being

intrusive, and all seemed equally ready to talk or to listen. Most remarkable of all was Mlle. Levin herself. With what easy grace did she seem to rouse, brighten, warm everybody. Her cheerfulness was irresistible. And what did she not say? I was entirely bewildered, and could no longer distinguish among her remarkable utterances, what was wit, depth, right principle, genius, or mere eccentricity and caprice. About Goethe she said some astonishing things, such as I never heard equalled."

The evening winds up with an improvisation on the pianoforte by Prince Louis Ferdinand, whose death a few years afterwards at the battle of Saalfeld left a serious void in Rahel's circle. The wars of Napoleon ending with the liberation of Germany in 1814 interrupted for a time all social life in Berlin. This was an anxious period of Rahel's life. Readily she exchanged the *salon* for the hospital, collecting stores and money, and personally nursing the sick and wounded as far as her own weak health would permit her.

"I am ashamed," she writes to Varnhagen, October 12, 1813, "that God has sent to me the happiness of helping, and comfort myself, in my inaction while you are fighting, with the thought that I can thus heal and help. I know when I have said the right word of consolation at the right moment by the sudden smile of joy that breaks out from under the cloud on a suffering face."

The same self-sacrificing zeal Rahel showed in 1831 during the first terrible outbreak of cholera at Berlin, a fact which Mrs. Jennings ought not to have omitted.

In 1814 Rahel was married to Varnhagen von Ense, by more than twelve years her junior, and with him was present at the Congress at Vienna, in daily intercourse with the statesmen of all nations there assembled. Her letters during this period are valuable material for the personal history of that memorable gathering.

In 1819 the Varnhagens returned to Berlin, and here Rahel succeeded in adding to the nucleus of remaining friends a new circle almost as brilliant as the old. Heinrich Heine is the most remarkable member of this new society. He came to Berlin unknown and without much claim to notice. But Rahel at once recognised the future great poet in the awkward provincial. Heine never forgot her kindness. Of the second Berlin period, from 1819–1833, the year of Rahel's death, Mrs. Jennings's account is very meagre, and our own space will not allow us to enlarge upon it, interesting and easily accessible as are the materials in question. In speaking of this and other shortcomings of the present work, we ought not to forget the extreme difficulty of the author's task. In spite of Rahel's celebrity, there is extant—strange to say—not a single competent or comprehensive account of her life. A pamphlet by a second-rate German *littérateur*—a well-written essay in Camille Selden's volume, *L'Esprit des Femmes*, Mrs. Jennings does not seem to know—was her only guide in a labyrinth of names and social and literary relations, comprehensible alone to the most accomplished student of German literature. She has attempted—as was, indeed, the only way open to her—to select and group round the centre figure the most interesting of Rahel's friends.

But in this selection she has not been fortunate. Page after page is devoted to Henriette Herz, a somewhat modified counterpart of Rahel herself, and to the comparatively uninteresting Fouqués. There is, on the other hand, little or no mention of men like Heine, or like Clemens Brentano, the greatest poet, next to Novalis, of the Romantic School, and himself a psychological problem quite as interesting as Rahel. To have tamed, for moments at least, his wayward nature is one of the latter's greatest triumphs. Brentano, at the same time, was the only person among her friends courageous enough to hint at a deficiency in Rahel's nature, at which the unlimited breadth of her sympathy with the most antagonistic phases of human thought would lead one to guess *a priori*—want of depth and real enthusiasm. "How is it," he says in a letter to Rahel, "that never, even in your best moments, I have found you solemnly elevated, sacredly moved, great and beautiful, in any one word or thought?"

The difficulties of describing Rahel's life are increased by the task of giving an adequate notion of her letters in a foreign language. The intense individuality of her epistolary style has already been alluded to. It has been said of Beethoven's music that its very rests are rhythm and melody. In the same sense the italics and dashes and marks of interrogation and exclamation in Rahel's letters become so many almost imperceptible *nuances* of a meaning which it is frequently difficult enough to catch in the original. For the rendering of such *nuances* is required an intuitive entering into another's individuality, attainable to the poet alone. To make our meaning clear, we must ask the reader to compare the above-cited extract from Rahel's letter to her sister with another rendering of the same passage, which, in our opinion, displays all the qualities of highest reproductive genius:—

"Since thy last letter I am sore downcast. Gone art thou! No Rose comes stepping in to me with true foot and heart, who knows me altogether, knows all my sorrows *altogether*. When I am sick of body or soul, alone, alone, thou comest not to me any more; thy room empty, quite empty, for ever empty. Thou art away to try thy fortune. O Heaven! and to me not even *trying* is permitted."

It is perhaps hardly necessary to name the author of this second version, Mr. Carlyle ("Review of Varnhagen von Ense's *Memoirs*," *Miscellanies*, third edition, vol. iii. p. 191), to whom the present volume is appropriately dedicated. We should have refrained from a juxtaposition apparently so unfair to Mrs. Jennings if on referring to the original we had not found that the more inspired version is at the same time the more accurate of the two.

It remains to recommend cordially to the attention of our readers a book which, in spite of its shortcomings, contains by far the most sympathetic and altogether satisfactory account of Rahel's life in this or any other language.

F. HUEFFER.

THE first number of a satirical magazine entitled *The Jester*; a *Motley Monthly*, will appear on November 1.

#### NEW NOVELS.

*Major Vandermere*. In Three Volumes. By the Author of "Ursula's Love Story." (London: Hurst & Blackett, 1876.)

*Our Next Neighbour*. In Three Volumes. By Courteney Grant. (London: R. Bentley & Son, 1876.)

*Theophilus and Others*. In One Volume. By Mary Mapes Dodge. (London: Sampson Low & Co., 1876.)

*Madeleine; or, a Noble Life in a Humble Sphere*. A Huguenot Story. In Two Volumes. By the Vicomtesse Solange de Kerkadec. (London: Sampson Low & Co., 1876.)

It is sometimes an accusation against a reviewer that he merely skims a novel sufficiently to elucidate the plot, and then proceeds to criticise it on the scanty knowledge thus obtained. We defy, however, the greatest adept at this kind of work thus to dispose of *Major Vandermere*. It is as if the author had written an ordinary love-story, very pretty, very graceful, but perhaps a little dull, and afterwards, on the suggestion of a friend that it lacked sensation and excitement, the whole atmosphere had been charged with plots and counterplots, till in the result it requires the most careful reading and constant reference to fathom the mysteries of the story. These plots, too, are out of harmony with the style of the author, which has nothing in common with sensational incidents. It is pleasing and graceful, as we have said, but there are numerous traces of carelessness. For instance, the surname of the heroine is spelt "Grey" and "Gray" almost indiscriminately throughout the book. We have not space to detail the various branches of the plot, but the main story is that of a man who absents himself for seven years from the girl he loves, not because he has been refused by her, for he has never proposed to her, but on the totally insufficient grounds, as we venture to think, that he has been rejected by her uncle! Yet both are perfectly independent, and both have riches and to spare. Then there is an abduction: a lady's maid is kidnapped instead of her mistress, and after a forcible detention for some weeks in Paris returns to her place without the faintest allusion to the singularity of her absence. There is also a dead man found in an outhouse, whose history has to be interwoven with that of the other characters. But strangest of all is the episode of another couple, one Walter Brooksby and his wife: he has courted her under a feigned name and she never knows his real one until he signs it in the vestry after their marriage. This is unlucky; for her mother had taught her "to call down on herself maledictions" if she was ever "to take a kindness knowingly from a Brooksby, to call a Brooksby her friend, or marry a man who bore that name." She consequently slips away from the vestry there and then, without a word of explanation, and is seen no more by her husband for many years. In the account of their final reconciliation the author has crossed the narrow bridge between the sublime and the ridiculous:

"Just as she had spoken, and was returning to the house, there came forth from the open window of the sitting-room a few notes of music and the

voice of a man singing. Mary lifted up her head, and took the woman's part in the song which those notes preluded; she walked, keeping time to her own singing, into the room; sweet and firm, strong and true, came forth those notes and words, now mingling with his voice, who, with stooping head, was at the piano playing the accompanying chord. He never raised his head, but sang on, as she sang, walking across the room to where he sat. She laid her hand on his shoulder; they finished the last words together. As the end was approached, they were left alone, and Walter, rising, with a few words of deep thanksgiving, took his wife in his arms."

It will thus be seen that *Major Vandermere* is not wanting in incidents out of the common way, and among other peculiarities it may be mentioned that most of the characters marry at least twice: still we do not think it will ever become a very popular work.

"Our Next Neighbour" is Mr. Julius Hawkshaw, whose father has made his money in trade, and has established himself at Tunbridge Wells. He sends his son to Oxford, and at the age of twenty-five bestows on him 20,000*l.* a year, and buys for him a beautiful place called the Priory, which adjoins the seat of the Earl of Kirkcudbright. The incidents consequent on such a situation may be easily imagined: the young man falls in love with one of the Earl's daughters, and the sentiment is returned. Mr. Hawkshaw senior, with his wife and daughter, comes down to the Priory, and their vulgar ways nearly spoil all. However, in the end the marriage takes place, and Julius becomes M.F.H. of the county. So far all is what might be expected; what we did not expect was that an author nowadays should arrange the first meeting between his hero and heroine thus: the young man ensconces himself among the branches of a thick-spreading elm, and the young lady seats herself by chance at the foot of the same tree. She there delivers herself of a soliloquy no less than nine pages long, in which she details her opinions as to the sort of husband she would require, as to various members of her family, and finally as to the gentleman overhead, whom she thinks it witty to designate as the "Pill Man." Eavesdropping appears to commend itself to the author, for not many pages afterwards the hero applies his ear to a hole in the wooden back of an arbour, and overhears a long conversation which acquaints him with the skeleton of the Kirkcudbright closet. Notwithstanding these rather out-of-date contrivances, the book is intended to be written up to the present hour: there is a Spelling Bee, where food for amusement is furnished by Mr. Hawkshaw senior; there are frequent games of Lawn Tennis; and a most momentous conversation occurs over a game of Go-bang. It should be added that want of polish is not confined to the uneducated members of the Hawkshaw family; a peer of the realm remarks to one of the Ladies Fitz-Morris at the dinner-table:—"Goats and sheep! Goats and sheep! You should not choose the old goat on your left hand;" and Julius himself, after ascertaining that "two hopeful, expectant-looking young ladies" are the daughters of Lady Castle-tree, says, "And their name is Castle-bough, branch, twig, or what?"



There is a very considerable vein of humour running through the sketches and stories entitled *Theophilus and Others*, all of which are characteristic of American life; but there are also unmistakeable traces of "padding," and the stories in particular would have been the better for revision. Of the sketches, "Shoddy" is very amusing, and, as the author says, is interesting as recording a state of things that has in some respects passed away: it was originally contributed to the *Cornhill Magazine*. "Up with the Times"—a sketch of "the mau who knows everything"—is also clever: "He is one of your thoroughly posted men, . . . yet he doesn't pretend or put on airs. He simply inhales the events of the day, and breathes them out personally." It is refreshing to read an attack on the ridiculous custom of chronicling "United Ages"—a practice which cannot be of the slightest use or interest, but has only a singular faculty for producing irritation. We suppose that the author considered the Preface to her book a happy one, so we reproduce it and leave our readers to judge.

"These tales and talks, most of which have appeared in various periodicals, are now, at the urgent solicitation of friends, &c., &c., &c."

"Their preparation has enlivened hours of &c., &c."

"If this little volume shall, &c., &c."

"In conclusion, the author, &c., &c., &c."

"M. M. D."

*Madeleine* is the story of a Huguenot family placed in the midst of Catholic neighbours, but at what precise epoch it is hard to make out. Her family—the Bréants—consist of a grandfather and grandmother "verging towards a hundred," and their son and daughter-in-law, Madeleine's father and mother. Whenever old Bréant appears on the scene he is wound up like a clock, and numerous anecdotes of Henry IV. and his times are the result, though they have nothing to do with the story, and are only supposed to have been related to him by his great-uncle. What is expected of Madeleine may be gathered from the opening pages:—

"I have no fear of Madeleine being spoilt (says her mother): she is so high-minded, so good, young as she is, that she would never imbine anything but what was perfectly right." "You judge her well," replied the peasant; "and how modest she is, being so pretty withal."

Throughout the book she is made to walk according to this ideal, and finally nurses everyone else in the tone when it is ravaged by cholera. The tone of the book is too unreal to be healthy. F. M. ALLEYNE.

#### CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE volume which appears as the fifth of M. Guizot's *Histoire de France* (Hachette), and which has been translated by Mr. Black (Sampson Low), appears to be mainly the work of Mme. de Witt, working with the help of notes taken at the time when the substance of the book was delivered in the form of lectures to M. Guizot's grandchildren. She had further received from him a sketch of the arrangement of the chapters (*le cadre des chapitres*), and it is satisfactory to find that M. Guizot intended to abandon for a simpler chronological arrangement the unfortunate treatment by subjects which was the ruin of the fourth volume. It is no disparagement to Mme. de Witt to say that the task which she has accomplished is one

which fails to reproduce the spirit of the history with which she deals. She must necessarily have been bound as far as possible to the lines which her father had laid down in his original lectures, and there is every reason to believe that M. Guizot was far less competent to treat this portion of the history of his country than any other. The very fact that he intended to bring his narrative to a close at 1789 is sufficient to condemn him. For historical purposes the French Revolution begins at the death of Louis XIV. The rottenness which preceded the great outburst and the struggling life which inspired it, lose their interest unless they are made to lead up to the scenes which follow. Nor was M. Guizot, if, as may be believed, he inspired the pages before us, capable of reproducing the life of the eighteenth century in its true colours. All its wickedness and cruelty are shaded off; its misery and wretchedness are scarcely displayed at all; while the faults of the thinkers and writers who lifted up their voice against the living death around them are dwelt upon with such severity as to throw their virtues into the background. Each touch is true as far as it goes, but the general effect is misleading. It would be unfair to forget that the translator of a book issued periodically is placed at a disadvantage. His time is limited, and he is often unable to revise his work. It must be said, however, that Mr. Black often tries the patience of his readers. It may be doubted whether the forcible feebleness of the verb or the weak feebleness of the noun is more conspicuous in the substitution of "squelch the thing" (p. 278) for the notorious *Ecrasez l'infâme*; and it is certain that a little care would have enabled the translator to avoid the curious error of making history and posterity accountable for the death of Wolfe and Montcalm—"Valour, history, and posterity assigned fellowship in death, fame, and memorial" (p. 178) is hardly a satisfactory rendering of the inscription on the monument at Quebec, "Mortem virtus communem, famam historia, monumentum posteritas dedit."

*History of Arbroath to the Present Time, with Notices of the Civil and Ecclesiastical Affairs of the Neighbouring District.* By George Hay, Editor of the *Arbroath Guide*. (Arbroath: Thomas Buncle.) The history of a small Scottish burgh can only be of general interest in as far as it reflects the life of the nation. But there are elements of interest in the history of Arbroath of the most vivid and enduring kind, for Scotchmen at least. The independence practically achieved at Bannockburn was finally established at Aberbrothock. The document subscribed by the Convention of the Scottish Estates assembled at Aberbrothock, and transmitted as their reply to the threatened fulminations of the Vatican, is a dignified assertion of the ancient independence of Scotland and their determination to maintain it. The early history of the district illustrates an interesting but exceedingly obscure phase of ecclesiastical history. Angus was specially rich in foundations of the "Celi Dé,"

"a title," says Dr. Reeves, "sometimes borne by hermits, sometimes by conventuals; in one situation implying the condition of celibacy, in another understood of married men; here denoting regulars, there seculars; some of the name bound by obligations of poverty, others free to accumulate property."

The most interesting of these early ecclesiastical settlements was that of St. Vigean, whose church was already ancient when it was given by King William to his newly-founded monastery. Dedicated to St. Fechin of Fobhar, in Westmeath (who died A.D. 664), it was an important place in the eighth century, if we may judge from its unparalleled assemblage of sculptured monuments in the style and with the symbols peculiar to the ecclesiastical art of ancient Alban. One of these is specially interesting, as it bears the only known fragment of a monumental inscription in the Pictish language and character. The *Book of Deer* was written in the ninth century, but this inscription is ascribed to the eighth, and believed

to commemorate a Pictish king, Drust, who fell in the Battle of Blathmig, in A.D. 729. Mr. Hay has given excellent drawings of the more important of these monuments, and these form a valuable feature of the work, which is also enriched with views of the Abbey and Burgh of Aberbrothock. The records of the Burgh commence in 1491, the earlier volumes being incomplete. The records of the incorporations of the trades and of the Kirk Session and Presbytery have been largely drawn upon for curious and interesting illustrations of the manner in which the domestic as well as the social and religious life of the community was regulated in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Many of the enactments of these incorporations exhibit a zealous desire for the enforcement of morality and good conduct untempered by the notions of freedom of judgment and personal discretion which now prevail. Every master was enjoined to keep a *palm* wherewith to chastise his apprentice, and he was bound himself to go to church three times a week besides Sundays—"Monday and Saturday to the Lecture, and Wednesday to the Sermon, all in one week"—on pain of a fine of 4s. 8d. Dancing, playing, drinking, travelling or working on Sundays was punishable by a fine to be paid to the funds of the craft over and above the penalties exacted by the Church. Corporal punishment to the number of forty stripes was inflicted in presence of the deacon and mastermen of the trade on apprentices guilty of certain immoralities, among which the disregard of the seventh and fourth commandments is ranked with breach of the eighth. In the chapters relating to the municipal history of the Burgh and its trade and institutions, Mr. Hay has made judicious use of the materials at his command. The volume is highly creditable to the local press, and cannot fail to be acceptable alike to the local reader and useful as a general work of reference.

*Drei Tractate aus dem Schriftencycclus des Constanzer Concils*, untersucht von Dr. Max Lenz. (Marburg: Elwert.) The object of this little work is to examine as to the authorship and composition of three treatises relating to the Council of Constance, printed in Hardt's Collection—questions of some intricacy, and which have been matter of controversy before now, as students of the period are aware. Dr. Lenz goes over the whole subject with much minuteness, pointing out in the course of his examination that two of the treatises are imperfect, and that a portion of the one, as printed, really belongs to the other. He then examines the claims of various supposed authors of each treatise, disputes the hypothesis of a double authorship of the fragments, and, finally, vindicates the claim of Dietrich von Niem to be considered sole author both of them and of the one perfect treatise. The work, of course, is one for the special student only.

DEAN MERIVALE'S little book, *The Roman Triumvirates*, which forms a volume in Messrs. Longmans' series of "Epochs of Ancient History," is admirably adapted for its purpose. It contains the gist of much of the author's larger work, which gains in force by being condensed into a smaller space. The style also of this book is better, because simpler and more straightforward, than that of *The Romans under the Empire*. It escapes the tendency to sesquipedalian commonplace, which made the latter work occasionally tedious. As regards the matter of the book it is interesting to notice that Dean Merivale's views have gained in decisiveness. He is more avowedly Caesarian in his opinions than he was when he wrote his former work.

"Caesar," he writes, "was determined to make himself the interpreter of the great imperial will as opposed to the little clique which pretended to sway it from the city of the seven hills. He was convinced that the world required a despot, and would itself create a despot suited to its wants: it was his ambition to be himself the man in whom its wants and its determinations should centre."

Anyone wishing for an interesting narrative of the

period of Caesar will find it given with scholarlike accuracy in this volume. Our only regret is that, with a view to its use in schools, more reference has not been made to the original authorities. It is an admirable book for the general reader; but all schoolboys read Cicero and Caesar, and a more direct criticism of Cicero's writings in reference to his own political position would have made this volume more useful for educational purposes. In the multiplicity of historical handbooks there is still room for some which would treat ancient history, at all events, from the point of view of the authorities on whom it rests. There is no reason why a schoolboy should read Cicero only as an example of Latin prose style; he might at the same time be taught a valuable lesson of historical criticism, if the same apparatus existed for teaching the one as exists for teaching the other.

*The Athenian Empire.* By G. W. Cox, M.A. (Longmans.) In an earlier volume of this series Mr. Cox told the inspiring story of the repulse of Xerxes. He now passes to its mournful sequel in the destructive struggle between Athens and Sparta. The successive stages in the growth of the Athenian Empire, and the steps by which the free members of the Delian confederacy were transformed into the subject-allies of the leading city are clearly pointed out. The figures, too, of the prominent actors are carefully drawn, that of Themistocles as the founder of Athenian greatness being especially successful. The account of the Peloponnesian War, which takes up the greater portion of the book, is generally good, but Mr. Cox omits, we think, to notice an important aspect of the struggle. He makes the war turn too exclusively on the violation of the principle of autonomy implied in the Athenian Empire, and hardly lays enough emphasis on the collision between the rival interests of democracy and oligarchy. Yet it was this political antagonism which gave its peculiar bitterness to the strife, and divided, not Greece merely, but almost every Greek State into two hostile camps. Nor, in our opinion, do the internal politics of Athens receive their due share of attention. The sketch of Nicias would have been all the clearer for a fuller account of his policy and aims as a great party-leader; and in explaining the degeneracy of Athens after the death of Pericles, too much stress is laid on the personal influence of that statesman and scarcely enough on such causes as the demoralisation produced by the plague, the stimulus given to the worst side of democracy by the crowding of a poor population within the walls, and, lastly, the recklessness produced by the war. Apart from these defects, the book is admirably suited for its purpose, and possesses the merit, like Mr. Cox's previous handbooks, of constant reference to, and criticism of, the chief authorities.

*Sveriges Historia från äldsta Tid till våra Dagar* (Swedish History from the Oldest Period to the Present Time). I. (Stockholm.) This is the first part of an extremely well got up history of Sweden, compiled by Messrs. Montelius, Alin, Tengberg, Hildebrand, Weibull, and Hellstenius, and the engravings with which it is profusely illustrated add much to its value. The present instalment of the work deals with the heathen period, and, after a short introduction, an interesting and valuable account is given of the southern portion of the country during the Stone Age. The several sections are divided as follows: The oldest traces of populations in the north, discoverable in the kitchen-middens; their mode of life, agriculture, household arrangements, &c.; clothing and ornaments; fishing and hunting; occupations; burials and offerings; emigrations; and transition to the Bronze Age. For a popular book nothing could be better than what we have before us; the names of its authors guarantee its accuracy, and the illustrations ought to enable the most careless reader to recognise the various types of flint implements and other relics of the Stone Age.

*The Germania* of Tacitus, as is well known, has an importance, not only for the history of Germany, but also for that of all nations of German origin. A scholar like G. Waitz has declared with perfect justice that the study of German antiquity above all depends on a right understanding of this book, and that he would have been compelled to begin his own work on German Constitutional history at a point five hundred years later than he has done, if he had been without the aid of the *Germania*. Every attempt to make it more intelligible ought to be received with approbation. We may therefore welcome the editions which have just appeared, by Prof. Baumstark of Freiberg (Leipzig, 1875-6)—one of them principally intended for students; the other explaining with the utmost care and minuteness the first twenty-seven chapters, which are those which have a general importance. The editor has a thorough knowledge of the whole of the bulky literature of his subject. He gives an elaborate account of the views of the most eminent commentators of recent and earlier times, so as to make his book a substitute for a whole library of works on the *Germania*. Nor does he content himself with furnishing a multitude of quotations, for the most part literal, from other writers. He has his own views, which are always independently conceived, and are often very striking. It is to be regretted that Professor Baumstark accompanies his quotations from other writers with comments expressed in terms of superfluous and unnecessary acerbity. He shares the fault of many German scholars, who fancy that their arguments will appear most forcible if they are accompanied by bitter personal attacks upon their opponents. Those who use his book will have some difficulty in overcoming the unfavourable impression produced by these polemics, the virulence of which is often actually insulting. If they can succeed in this they will give due appreciation to the great excellences of the book.

THE narrative of Krone's *Handbook of the History of Austria*, which has reached a seventh edition, is carried on to the battle on the Marchfeld (August, 1278), which led to the expulsion of Ottokar of Bohemia from Austria, and the investiture of the House of Hapsburg with these grand-duchies. The work is one of great importance, and will deserve a fuller account when it has reached its completion.

THE movement which is on foot for popularising historical school-books has at last spread to books of geography. Mr. Moberly's first instalment of the *Rugby Modern Geography* (Billington), which includes the three peninsulas of the Mediterranean, does its best to give life to a study which is usually made dry and uninteresting. Instead of drawing up lists of names, Mr. Moberly takes care not to give names unless he has something interesting to tell about them, and what he has to tell is made as attractive as possible. Some people will perhaps be startled to find a prediction on the future political condition of Bosnia in a handbook of geography, but if this be a fault, it is at all events a fault on the right side.

*Some Dreams of a Constitution-monger*: a Paper on University and College Reforms. By Robert Laing, M.A., Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. (Parker.) It were much to be desired, at the present indecisive juncture of affairs, that University residents would take the trouble to publish to the outer world the views they are known to entertain upon the national question of academical reform. Mr. R. Laing, who is among the most eminent representatives of the flourishing history school at Oxford, has done well to issue, in a pamphlet form, an essay which he read in May last before a private society. His suggestions are professedly based upon the writings on the subject of Mr. Mark Pattison and Prof. Goldwin Smith; but by casting them in the shape of a Utopian dream, he has enabled

himself to use great boldness and to reach much precision of detail. There is something revolutionary, though but little that is paradoxical, in his proposals. He would assign absolutely certain Colleges, whose names he indicates, to special fields of study; he would remove Prize Fellowships altogether from the gift of the Colleges, and place them under the control of the University; and, by multiplying Professorial Chairs and Readerships, he would arrange for "the persistent and carefully accumulative industry of studious lives." He concludes by sketching in outline the picture of what his own college may become by the close of the present century, when it should be enjoying a net income of 20,000*l.* per annum. It may be that Mr. Laing has attached undue prominence to certain aspects of the question; but he writes with a knowledge, an earnestness, and a practical spirit, that must enforce attention. Their own future is still in the hands of the colleges.

#### NOTES AND NEWS.

MRS. SKENE, the wife of the English consul at Aleppo, has arrived in London with the papers left in her husband's hands by Mr. George Smith. As they comprise his notes on the cuneiform tablets found near Bagdad, as well as on the remains he discovered at Carchemish, their importance may easily be estimated. We are glad to learn that her Majesty has been pleased to grant a pension of 150*l.* a year from the civil list to Mrs. George Smith in recognition of the services rendered by her husband.

THE Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has in the press four volumes of their series on "Non-Christian Religious Systems." These are *Hinduism*, by Prof. Monier Williams; *Islam and Its Founder*, by J. W. H. Stobart, Principal of Martinière College, Lucknow; *Buddhism*, by T. W. Rhys Davids; and *The Religious Belief of Africa*, by the Rev. H. Rowley.

THE following are among Mr. Stanford's announcements for the season:—*Studies in English Literature*, by John Dennis; *The Emigrant and Sportsman in Canada*, by J. J. Rowan; *Canoe and Camp Life in British Guiana*, by C. Barrington Brown; *The Northern Barrier of India*, by Frederic Drew, author of *The Jummo and Kashmir Territories*; *Through Norway with Ladies*, by W. Mattieu Williams, author of *Through Norway with a Knapsack*; &c. &c.

AN article on the Eastern Question from an Eastern Christian's point of view, by a Servian gentleman of high official position, will appear in the November number of *Macmillan's Magazine*.

ANOTHER important book has been undertaken for the New Shakspeare Society, and this is a Shakspeare *Holinshead*, giving in parallel columns or pages the plots of the historical plays, and the passages from Holinshead's *Chronicle* on which they are founded, with full extracts to illustrate them. The book will be much fuller than Courtenay's "Commentaries on the Historical Plays," and will enable the student to dispense with the unwieldy third volume of Holinshead's *Chronicle*. The editor of the book is Mr. Walter D. Stone, of Walditch, who helped Mr. Furnivall with his late *Tell-troth* and *Lane* volume.

CANON RAWLINSON is to contribute a volume on *St. Paul at Damascus and in Arabia* to the series of "The Great Centres visited by St. Paul," which is in course of preparation by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

THE valuable illustrative collections of Food Products, the Uses of Animal Products and of Economic Entomology, belonging to the Science and Art Department, and deposited in the Bethnal Green Museum, have lately had much attention given to them, in labelling, arranging, and amplifying them, under the direction of competent men;



and Mr. P. C. Owen, the active secretary of the Department, has had descriptive works prepared not only to serve as guides to the collection, but also works of intrinsic merit, full of valuable information and adapted for careful study. In addition to the very many cheap catalogues of the different art and other collections now sold in the building, Messrs. Chapman and Hall will publish three valuable books of reference (now nearly ready) by experienced authors—viz., *Economic Entomology*, by Mr. Andrew Murray, F.L.S.; *Economic Entomology: or, Animal Products, their Preparation and Uses*, by Mr. P. L. Simmonds, F.R.C.I.; and *Food: its Chemical Constituents and Uses*, by Prof. A. W. Church, F.C.S.

CAPTAIN BURNABY'S new work, entitled *A Ride to Khiva*, will be ready for publication by the 10th of next month. The delay in its issue has been caused by the length of time necessary for the preparation of the maps, which will furnish for the first time copies of the march routes between the Russian frontier and Asia, compiled from the best Russian military authorities.

LORD RAYLEIGH has been nominated by the Council of the London Mathematical Society to succeed Prof. H. J. S. Smith as president. This last-named gentleman and Mr. C. W. Merrifield are nominated for the new vice-presidents, and Dr. Hirst becomes an ordinary member of the council. The names struck out from the old list are those of Dr. Sylvester (he being at present Professor of Mathematics at Baltimore, U.S.) and Mr. H. M. Taylor: in their room are submitted the names of Messrs. A. B. Kempe and J. J. Walker.

THE Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge will shortly publish a series of small manuals on the subjects called "specific" in the New Code of the Committee of Council on Education. The following are in hand: *Physical Geography*, by the Rev. T. G. Bonney; *Animal Physiology*, by Charles Yule; *Mechanics*, by W. Garnett; *Mathematics and Algebra*, both by W. H. Hudson; *Domestic Economy*, by Miss Synnott.

THE MS. of the work on *Babylonia* which the late Mr. George Smith was preparing for the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has been left in a complete state, and is now in the printer's hands. Mr. Sayce has undertaken to see the work through the press. Two other volumes of the series of "Ancient History from the Monuments," viz., *Sinai*, by Major Palmer, and *The Greek Cities and Islands of Asia Minor*, by W. S. W. Vaux, are also in the hands of the printer.

THE second volume of the new edition of Clément Marot's works in six volumes, by Georges Guiffrey, will appear on November 1. The first volume contains a Life of the poet, with a picture of the society of the sixteenth century. Volumes ii., iii., iv., v. will comprise the Works, with about 5,000 hitherto unprinted lines collected from MSS., and from fourteen to fifteen thousand various readings from the different printed editions of Marot's poems. The text will be that of the last edition printed in the author's life, that of Etienne Dolet in 1543. The sixth volume will contain a glossary of above 6,000 words, an essay on the prosody of the sixteenth century, and a bibliography of the poet's works. All the engravings of the old editions will be reproduced from the best-known specimens.

MR. T. MILES, of Roberts Brothers, has conceived the original idea of publishing a series of American stories called the "No Name Series." The authors are among the best known of American writers, and the public are invited to discover who they are by their style. A new book by "H. H." (Helen Hunt) will be published by Roberts Brothers this autumn.

A WORK on *Ancient Society*, by Mr. H. L. Morgan, is announced by Henry Holt and Co.

SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG, AND Co. have just issued a volume of *Every-Day Topics*, by J. G. Holland, composed chiefly of articles that appeared in *Scribner's Monthly*. Dr. Holland's *Mistress of the Manse* will be issued by this house as a gift-book, illustrated by Miss Hallock, Helena de Kay, and T. Moran.

THE lovers of chess may be glad to know that two hitherto unknown mediaeval Latin poems upon that game are printed in a volume just published at Bern (*Carmina mediæ ævi ex bibliotheca Helveticis collecta*. Ed. Hermannus Hagenus). The greater part of the manuscripts are edited for the first time. The earlier and longer of the two chess poems, "Versus de Scachis" (pp. 137-140), is found in two manuscript copies at the Abbey of Einsiedeln; one is of the tenth, the other of the early part of the eleventh century. The other poem, "Carmina Ludi Scachorum" (p. 141), is copied from a manuscript at Bern, upon which the verses are written twice over with a few variations. Dr. Hagen has published a German translation of both poems, but he has not attempted to reproduce them in rhyme, which, indeed, would have been a difficult task in the case of the later and shorter poem, which consists of nine leonine hexameters.

THE *Nuova Antologia* for October contains an interesting article by Signor A. Graf on "French Epic Poetry in the Middle Ages," in which he traces the causes which influenced the growth and later development of the "Chansons de Geste." There is an article by Signor Enrico Panzocchi on Wagner's operas at Bayreuth, which the writer condemns, while expressing admiration for Wagner's earlier works, *Lohengrin* and *Tannhäuser*. Among the new books noticed is a study of Roman History, *Clodio e Cicerone*, by Prof. Igenio Gentile (Milan). The Società Storica Lombarda has begun a "Biblioteca storica Italiana," with a volume containing various hitherto unedited chronicles; two by a Milanese, Scipione Vegio, relating to the history of Lombardy between 1515 and 1521, and between 1523 and 1526. The volume contains also two chronicles relating to the history of Cremona between 1399 and 1442, and between 1494 and 1525.

THE German Historical Commission held its great annual meeting for 1876 at Munich on October 5-7. The last year's labours of the commission have added several important works to the national literature of Germany. Among other valuable documents now first made public are the "Annals of the Emperor Otto the Great," begun by Rudolf Köpke, and completed by Ernst Dümmler; the "Chronicles of the German Cities from the Fourteenth to the Sixteenth Century," Bd. xii. xiii.; and "Contributions to the History of the Empire between 1546-1551." It is announced that the third volume of Prof. Ritter's "Letters and Acts referring to the Thirty Years' War in Germany" is nearly half printed, and will be finished before the end of the winter; when it is expected that Dr. Stiener will be ready to send to the press his introductory volume of the series of the later Bavarian State documents, beginning with the year 1591.

WE have received *The Vocabulary of Philology*, by W. Fleming, third edition, ed. H. Calderwood (Griffin); *Cracroft's Trustee's Guide*, twelfth edition (Stanford); *Manual of Dental Anatomy*, by Charles S. Tomes (Churchill); *Forging their own Chains*, by C. M. Cornwall (Ward, Lock and Tyler); *The Land of Israel*, by Canon Tristram, third edition (S.P.C.K.); *Astronomy without Mathematics*, by Sir Edmund Beckett, Bart., sixth edition (S.P.C.K.); *Proceedings of the West London Scientific Association*, Vol. I., Part 3 (Clanricarde College Class Rooms); *St. Patrick, the Apostle of Ireland*, by a Layman (Gill).

## FOREIGN REVIEWS OF ENGLISH BOOKS.

BENSLY, R. L. *The Missing Fragment*, &c. *Jenaer Literaturzeitung*, Oct. 21. By G. Volkmar.  
RUMFORD'S Complete Works. (Macmillan.) *Polybiblion*, Oct.  
TREVELYAN, G. O. *Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay*. *Jenaer Literaturzeitung*, Oct. 21. By B. Kugler.  
VAN CAMPEN, S. R. *The Dutch in the Arctic Seas*. *Jenaer Literaturzeitung*, Oct. 21. By A. Kirchhoff.  
WHIRWELL, Dr. W. *An Account of his Writings*, &c. By I. Todhunter. (Macmillan.) *Polybiblion*, Oct.

## NOTES OF TRAVEL.

THE report sent home by the Rev. R. Price of his journey from the Zanzibar coast to Mpwapwa on the route towards Lake Tanganyika has newly been printed for the use of the directors of the London Missionary Society. Mr. Price's journey, undertaken as a preliminary step towards the foundation of one or more mission-stations on the line of this great highway into Central Africa, has solved a number of questions of immense importance to the task of opening up East Africa to civilisation. Choosing a route from the coast village of Saadani instead of the ordinary track inland from Bagamoyo, he has made known a way to the interior highland which is not only free from the fever-haunted swamps of the old path, but also from the great scourge of East Africa, the tsetse fly. He took four bullocks with a waggon the whole way to Mpwapwa, and left them in perfect health at Saadani on his return, an experiment the success of which will in time revolutionise the whole method of East African traffic. He says:—

"Of the comparative advantages and disadvantages of the Saadani and Bagamoyo routes I can only judge from what people say of them who know them both. In my own party there were men who had been in Arab caravans by the Bagamoyo and Usagara route, and to whom the Saadani route was new. They declared that the Saadani was by far the better route—shorter, less wooded, and the mountains far less steep and rugged. . . . I can speak favourably of the healthiness of the Saadani route. By the beginning of July the country on that route has become so far dry that one would need to go out of one's way to get one's feet wet."

IN the *Bulletin de la Société de Géographie* for September is an interesting notice on the Physical and Political Geography of Tibet, by the Abbé Desgodins. He points out that, although after the Conquest of Tibet by the Chinese in the reign of Kang-hi (about 1720), the eastern frontier between Tibet and China was greatly modified, and large areas were declared independent of Tibet and tributary to China, this territory was re-conquered by the Tibetans in 1863-64 as far as the Ya-Long Kiang, and that one need not be surprised if, in the course of a few years, thanks to the incapacity of the Government at Peking, and the venality of the Mandarins who are sent to Tibet, the territories of Bathang and Lythang also fall again under the direct government of the King of Lassa. For the moment the true limit of the kingdom of Lassa on the east lies between the villages of Pa-mou-tong and Lanten or Kincha-Kiang, and on the stream which passes the town of Kiang-Ka.

SOME brief particulars have just been received from Adelaide of Mr. Ernest Giles' overland journey from Perth, Western Australia, which, commencing early in April, was brought to a successful conclusion on August 23. Mr. Giles reports that he traced the Ashburton to its sources, and determined the whole watershed of the western rivers, which he describes as simply a mass of rangy country abutting upon the desert in longitude 120° 20'. No watercourses were found to flow eastward from the end of the watershed in that longitude. At starting into the desert Mr. Giles says that most of his camels were continually poisoned, the plant that poisoned them not being in any way allied to the poison plants of Western Australia; he succeeded in discovering it, and has brought away specimens. During the journey the longest stretch which the party had without water

was a ten days' march. They were all attacked with ophthalmia before the rains fell in May, and they experienced an excessively cold winter, the thermometer in the morning being for weeks down to 18°. Mr. Giles states that his camels behaved splendidly, and, notwithstanding all the hardships they had to undergo, he seems to have lost only one. Speaking generally, he found the country along his whole line of march desolated with drought.

We believe that Mr. Blyden, formerly a professor in the Liberian College, whose recent papers on African subjects have attracted some attention, will shortly undertake, on behalf of a gentleman interested in trade with the west coast of Africa, a lengthened journey of exploration in the unknown regions lying beyond the Kong Mountains, West Africa. After crossing that range, Mr. Blyden will take as direct a course as possible to the east, and endeavour to reach the Niger; in the event of his succeeding, it is not improbable that he will continue his journey still further, in which case he will be absent in the interior for fully a year.

It is satisfactory to learn that letters have reached Prof. Nordenskjöld from Dr. Theel, director of the land-branch of the Siberian Expedition. Dr. Theel wrote on September 11 from Dudinskoj, where he announces that he is actively engaged in selling the wares which, according to preconceived arrangement, had been unloaded from the steamer *Ymer*, and deposited by Prof. Nordenskjöld at a convenient spot a few miles south of the mouth of the Yenisei, and at about an equal distance north of Dudinskoj. Dr. Theel reports that he and his party are well, and have been thus far successful in effecting the object of their mission.

ACCORDING to the most recent news received from Dr. Otto Lenz, who had hoped to penetrate into equatorial Africa along the Ogowe river, his health is so much affected by the climate and by his continued exposure to fatigue of every kind that he will be compelled to return to Europe with as little delay as possible. The only members of the German West African Expedition now remaining in Africa, actively engaged in following out their respective lines of research, are, therefore, Dr. Paul Pogge and Herr Eduard Mohr, who are exploring the Angola Coast, which is to serve as the starting-point of their several individual operations. It is some satisfaction to learn from Dr. Lenz's report, that although disabled for the present, he had been successful in effecting an entrance into the Oscheba lands, whose inhabitants had long resisted all overtures for a more friendly consideration of his request to be allowed to travel through their country. The result of this part of his expedition will be made known on his return home.

THE seventh and concluding General Report on the Ocean Soundings and Temperature Observations made in H.M.S. *Challenger*, which has just been issued by the Admiralty, is by far the most important of the series, containing as it does an admirable survey of the general results obtained over the whole Atlantic ocean. The facts thus summarised are of the highest interest as giving the clearest possible confirmation of the truth of the doctrine of a general oceanic circulation originated and sustained by difference of temperature, so ably insisted on by Dr. Carpenter, verifying in a most remarkable way the truth of the law which he propounded, that the depression of bottom-temperature in any part of the general oceanic basin would be found to be proportional to the freedom of communication between that part and one or other of the polar areas. The great trough of the Atlantic proves to be divided by great submarine ridges of less depth than 2,000 fathoms into three distinct basins: an eastern one, extending from opposite the coasts of France and Spain southward over the African side of the Atlantic to beyond St. Helena; a

western basin, stretching from off the Newfoundland bank to near the West Indies; and a south-western basin, occupying the sea bed off the South American coast and reaching northward to the latitude of the mouths of the Amazon. A main submarine ridge extends from a point midway between the British Isles and Newfoundland throughout the entire trough, having the Azores, St. Paul's rocks, Ascension Island, and Tristan da Cunha as its summits; and lateral branches from this to the South American coast and to the Cape of Good Hope divide the three basins. Throughout the enclosed eastern and western basins the temperature beneath a certain depth, believed to correspond exactly to that of the deepest opening into them, has been found to be perfectly uniform throughout their great areas—35° F. in the western, 35-3° F. in the eastern. The south-western basin, in contradistinction to these, has been proved by the soundings to be unenclosed on the Antarctic side, and within it the bottom temperature sinks to 31° F. The old error of a supposed expansion of water by heat in the equatorial zone, raising the level of the sea and causing a flow to the poles, which used to be connected with the theory of thermal circulation, is also forever done away with, since it has been certainly proved that the direct heat of the sun is insufficient to influence the temperature of water in the equatorial regions beneath a shallow stratum of 100 fathoms.

#### NEW SCIENTIFIC REGULATIONS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

It is desirable that attention should be called to the "Revised Regulations relating to Degrees in Science" at the University of London, especially as they regard the department of Biology, in which the most important alterations have been made. Where the subjects are the same, the same papers have hitherto been set for the First B.Sc. examination, and the Preliminary Scientific which precedes the First M.B. The changes now to be noted refer only to the former of these; though it is said to be the intention of the Senate to apply them ultimately also to the second. Hitherto there have been separate papers set (each occupying three hours) in Zoology, and in Botany and Vegetable Physiology; and with regard at least to the latter of these two subjects, it has been generally admitted that the syllabus which held a place in the University Calendar (and still does as far as the Preliminary Scientific Examination is concerned) was altogether unsatisfactory in the present condition of science. The change introduced is radical. The two branches of Biology are united; the time allowed for answering printed questions in the two together is reduced to three hours; but this is supplemented by a twelve hours' "Practical Examination," in which the candidate is expected to examine microscopically, to dissect and to describe, plants and animals referred to in the accompanying syllabus. Unless with regard to the very short time allowed for a written paper extending over the whole area of Biology, the general scheme is one to be greatly commended. But when we turn to the syllabus which accompanies the regulations, we find one or two points which seem to call for remark. The plants and animals referred to, as specified above, are *Torula*, *Protococcus* (or some other simple unicellular plant), *Penicillium*, *Mucor* (or some other simple Fungus), *Chara*, *Nitella*, a Fern, a Flowering-plant, *Amoeba*, *Vorticella*, *Hydra*, Earthworm, Mussel, Snail, Lobster or Crayfish, and Frog. On first reading this list, it struck us that we had seen something very like it before; and on turning to Huxley and Martin's *Course of Elementary Biology*, we find that the types have been taken, with scarcely a single change, from that book. This, no doubt, wonderfully simplifies the task of both teacher and student, in preparing for the examination. But will it not be likely to have the effect of leading the student

to believe that these types represent every important and primary variety of structure in the animal and vegetable kingdoms? I cannot understand why the examiner should be precluded from bringing into the examination-room the skeleton of any animal higher in the scale than a frog, or of asking questions with regard to such important types of vegetable structure as Gymnosperms, Mosses, or any Algae of higher organisation than the unicellular. The wisdom also seems questionable of directing so large a portion of the attention of the student just commencing his biological studies to organisms with regard to which our knowledge is at present very imperfect. In none of our ordinary text-books of botany, whether larger or smaller, is such an account given of the unicellular Algae or Fungi as would be likely to satisfy the examiners; while, from the only two English works with which I am acquainted that give any adequate description of them adapted for the young student—Huxley and Martin's named above, and the *Micrographic Dictionary*—the reader will at once see that several most important questions with regard to the life-history of these organisms are still in debate. Practically no student will be able to present himself to the examiners with any chance of success who has not had the assistance of a private or public tutor; and the "grinding-up" of candidates will fall into the hands of some half-dozen men who will have the required types always on hand, and who will restrict their teaching within the most circumscribed limits. The scheme in its main outline is excellent, but seems to want reconsideration in some of its details.

A. W. BENNETT.

#### WILKIE AND HAYDON.

THE collection of original letters of Sir David Wilkie which we noticed some time ago (see *ACADEMY*, May 6, 1876) as having been sold by Messrs. Sotheby is now in the possession of the British Museum; and, an opportunity having been given us to look over the volume, we think some little account of the contents will be agreeable to many readers. For the present, however, we must limit ourselves to the little catalogue which precedes the letters, annotated in the handwriting of Haydon, of "Pictures painted by D. Wilkie, R.A., now exhibiting at 87 Pall Mall." This is dated 1812. The MS. additions include not only the prices fetched by the pictures, and the names of the purchasers, but some curious biographical revelations; we have extracted the chief of these additions for insertion below:—

- \* *Village Politicians*, 30 gs. Earl Mansfield.
  - \* *A Gamekeeper*, 50 gs. Sir G. Beaumont. A note to this runs: "Complained 15 was too much before it was known."
  - Blindman's Buff* (unfinished), 500 gs. Prince Regent.
  - Jew's Harp*, 50 gs. Mr. J. Annesley. "Resold at a sale at the death of first proprietor for 80 gs."
  - \* *Blind Fiddler*, 50 gs. Sir G. Beaumont.
- Upon this Haydon remarks:—
- "Before he painted the large blind Fiddler [sic] he made a small one which was placed for sale in a Print Shop, Charing Cross, and purchased by a Mr. Stewart, Harley Street. He had also painted a small 'Village Politicians' for a Scotch friend, who has it now in London. Neither however are so extensive in composition; he made additions afterwards."
- \* *The Cut Finger*, 50 gs. Whitbread.
  - The Sick Lady*, 150 gs. Marquis Lansdowne.
  - The Village Holiday*, 800 gs. Angerstein.
  - \* *The Rent Day*, 150 gs. Earl Mulgrave.
  - Portrait of a Lady of Quality*, 50 gs., bought by "Dowager Marchioness Lansdowne, her own Portrait."
  - Alfred Reprimanded by the Neatherd's Wife*, 150 gs. Davison.
  - \* *The Card Players*, 150 gs. Duke of Gloucester.



Those marked \* had been first exhibited at the Royal Academy.

Upon the back of the title-page of this Catalogue and upon the title-page itself, Haydon wrote as follows:—

"When Wilkie took a Picture round and offered it for sale, in order that he might subsist, nearly all the principal Printsellers refused it with 'We don't purchase modern Pictures, Sir.' A man at Charing Cross, I think the very one who has maps in his window at this day (I am not sure, but I believe it was him [*sic*]) as a great favour put a small blind fiddler [*sic*] in his window, it soon attracted attention, and was purchased, as related.

"I was the first who saw his name in a paper. I walked away to him instantly in great delight, and meeting an old friend of us both by the road, we came in on Wilkie, who was breakfasting. 'Wilkie,' said I, 'here's your name in the paper.' 'Where, where,' said Wilkie, ceasing to drink his tea. I then read it aloud. Wilkie stood up and huzza'd, in which we joined. We then took hands and danced round the table, and sallying forth spent the day in wandering about in a sort of ecstasy in the fields. We supped with Wilkie on red herrings and he took down his little kit and played us Scotch airs till the dreary hour of separation—these were delightful feelings! The novelty of a thing first felt, the freshness of youth, all contributed to render them intense and exciting.—This was 1806."

The other note is subscribed "Aug. 10, '17, Yarmouth; B.R.H.," and runs:—

"I shall never forget to the day of my death the expression of wild wonder in Wilkie's face, the day the exhibition opened!—he came to me staring with a delirium in his eyes, he was astonished at the enthusiasm, he knows nothing of his own power, never was any human being so unconscious of his genius as Wilkie. It amounts to a defect, it renders him timid, cautious, and nervous. I'd venture to make a bet, he could be persuaded that he has no talent at all. At the same time this unconsciousness renders him modest and unassuming. You never hear him speak of himself. You never hear him speak of his views. He has never equalled, but in one instance, viz. 'Wardrobe ransacked,' the floating richness of Teniers in touch and surface, but in simplicity and beauty of composition, in truth of character and expression, in the power to make every face contribute to the development of the story, even in the most subordinate manner, by a reference to it, so that there is no one head ever to let, Teniers and Jan Steen and all the painters of Holland must cede to him the superiority in *Time*. Jan Steen has great power but he never keeps up the feeling through every face in a Picture. The principal ones are always strong and energetic, but the inferior groups never seem to belong to the others. Cover any part of Wilkie's Pictures and you can tell almost what is going on under the part covered—his most remote figures are linked to the most prominent by an invisible ramification."

The letters of Wilkie, which are addressed to Perry Nursey, of Little Bealing, Suffolk, we must reserve for some other time.

#### SELECTED BOOKS. General Literature.

- ALTDORFER'S Fall of Man. Ed. A. Aspland. With Introduction by W. B. Scott. (Holbein Society.) Trübner.  
BALZAC, H. de, Correspondance de. T. 1. Paris: Calmann Lévy. 3 fr. 50 c.  
BLACK, William. Madcap Violet. Macmillan. 31s. 6d.  
CURTIUS, E. Die Plastik der Hellenen an Quellen u. Brunnen. Berlin: Dümmler. 2 M.  
HAYDON, H. Amsterdam et Venise. Paris: Plon. 20 fr.  
O'MAHONY, K. Frederic Ozanam, Professor at the Sorbonne: his Life and Works. Edinburgh: Edmonstone & Douglas.  
RAJNA, P. Le fonti dell'Orlando Furioso: ricerche e studi. Firenze: Sansoni. L. 9.  
YHART, Ch. Bosnie et Herzégovine: Souvenirs de voyage pendant l'insurrection. Paris: Plon. 4 fr.

#### History.

- BRUECKNER, A. Die Familie Braunschweig in Russland im achtzehnten Jahrhundert. St. Petersburg: Schmitzdorff.  
BUDINSKY, A. Die Universität Paris u. die Fremden an derselben im Mittelalter. Berlin: Besser. 7 M.  
KREINER, F. Johann v. Rusdorf, kurfürstlicher Gesandter u. Staatsmann während d. 30jährigen Kriege. Halle: Gessels. 3 M. 25 Pf.  
MCLENNAN, J. P. Studies in Ancient History, comprising a Reprint of "Primitive Marriage." Quaritch. 12s.  
WALTHER, P. A. F. Briefwechsel d. "Grossen Landgrafen" Caroline v. Hessen. Wien: Braumüller. 20 M.  
WATTENBACH, W. Geschichte d. römischen Papstthums. Vorträge. Berlin: Besser. 7 M.

#### Physical Science, &c.

- MOOK, F. Theophrastus Paracelsus. Eine krit. Studie. Würzburg: Standinger. 8 M.  
TYNDALL, John. Lessons in Electricity at the Royal Institution, 1875-6. Longmans.  
JAEGER, G. Zoologische Briefe. 3. Lfg. Wien: Braumüller. 6 M.

#### Philology, &c.

- AN-NAHYAS' Commentar zur Mu'allaga d. Imru'ul-Qais. Hrsg. v. E. Frenkel. Halle: Lippert. 4 M.  
BAUM, F. Philologische Introduction to Greek and Latin, for Students. Trans. C. Kegan Paul and E. D. Stone. Henry S. King & Co. 6s.  
BEZZENBERGER, A. Beiträge zur Kunde der indogermanischen Sprachen. 1. Bd. 1. Hft. Göttingen: Peppmüller. 2 M. 50 Pf.  
BLAU, O. Die Orientalischen Münzen des Museums der k. historisch-archäologischen Gesellschaft zu Odessa. Odessa: Berndt.  
ELLIS, Robert. Etruscan Numerals. Trübner. 2s. 6d.  
GIESEBRECHT, F. Die hebräische Präposition Lamed. Halle: Lippert. 4 M.  
MUFF, C. Die chorische Technik d. Sophokles. Halle: Mühlmann. 7 M. 60 Pf.  
PALMER, E. H. A Concise Dictionary of the Persian Language. Trübner. 10s. 6d.  
TALMUD Babylonicum. Tractat Baba Mezia. Mit deutscher Übersetzung u. Erklärung. v. A. Samter. 1. Lfg. Berlin: Benzon. 45 M.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

DEIR EBÂN, THE GREAT EBEN, AND EBEN  
HA-EZER.

Paris: October 20, 1876.

In my last, very brief, Report (Palestine Exploration Fund, *Quarterly Statements*, No. xiii., October, 1874, p. 279) I formally proposed the identification of *Deir Ebân* with the great *Eben* on which the ark was placed on its arrival at Ekron. I had long before arrived at this result; I have repeatedly spoken of it to several persons, especially Messrs. Drake and Conder, reserving to myself the right of dealing with the question in detail, and particularly the relation of the great *Eben* to *Eben ha-ezer*. Mr. C. R. Conder having in one of the last *Statements* of the Palestine Exploration Fund (July, 1876, p. 49) proposed afresh to recognise in *Deir Ebân* the Hebrew word *Eben* (stone), and to locate *Eben ha-ezer* there, I am happy to see him partially adopt my theory, and I think I ought to seize this opportunity to set forth briefly the conclusions at which I long ago arrived on this subject.

(1) *The Great Eben*.—The Philistines, bringing back the ark on a waggon from Ekron to Beth-Chemes, reach the verge of that city, now represented by Ain Chemes (Samuel, i., 6-12); the waggon stops in the field of Joshua the Beth-Chemesite, where there was a great stone (*Eben*); the ark is rested on the "great stone," a sacrifice is offered in this place, and the cows which were drawing the ark are sacrificed (14-15). A little further on (18), in speaking of the gold offering, the narrator returns to this "great stone" on which the ark was rested, and which is pointed out to this day in the field of Joshua: it seems this time to indicate clearly the limit of the Philistine territory (to the great stone . . .), which, moreover, is confirmed by the fact that the Philistines go no farther, and that, after accompanying the ark to this point, they return to Ekron. The memory of this event is, if my opinion is correct, preserved in the name of *Deir Ebân*; as to the extraordinary importance assigned it by the book of Samuel, this is explained by the following considerations: †

\* *Abel* must be corrected into *eben* in the opinion of all the commentators.

† Between *Deir Ebân* and Ain Chemes is a rocky spot called *Tantoûra*, and perhaps also *es-sâfyé*. This was the scene in ancient times, according to the legend, of a great massacre of fellows by the soldiers of the Government (*sic*). Since that time *dhabat tantoûra* has been a proverbial expression for a great massacre. It should be noted that the word *dhabat* (slaying) is precisely the Hebrew *zebah* (sacrifice). In the middle of the valley between Sar'a, Artouf, Ain Chemes, and *Deir Ebân*, there is also a low flat-topped hillock, covered with small stones, called *khirbet er-roudjôm*; there was there a *qal'a* like a church (*sic*). The old name of *Deir Ebân*, according to the fellows, is *Zeid el-mâl*. This word *mâl* (silver, money) is added to

(2) *Eben ha-ezer*. The Israelites on their way to attack the Philistines, who had advanced to Aphek, encamp—probably on the confines of their territory—near the stone of succour (*Eben ha-ezer*). Beaten the first time, they bring up the ark of Shiloh, and again try the fortunes of battle; they are completely defeated, and the ark, which falls into the hands of the Philistines, is transported by them from *Eben-ezer* to Ekdod. These events occur, be it understood, *before* those which we have just related.

Is it not natural that later on the ark should have been carried back to the same point where it had been captured? On the very same spot where the sacrilege had been committed should the expiation be made. Now this spot bears precisely, as we have seen above, the name of "the great stone" (*Eben*).

There is yet another argument. It is only farther on (chapter vii.) that the narrator tells us the origin of the name of *Eben ha-ezer*, whence it results that, at the moment of the return of the ark, the place did not yet bear this name of *Eben ha-ezer*, and that the narrator only used it by anticipation when speaking of the defeat of the Israelites: as the religious outrage inflicted on the ark had been repaired on the very same spot where it had taken place, so the national outrage was to be atoned for under identical conditions. It was at *Eben ha-ezer* itself that the Israelites, beaten at *Eben ha-ezer*, were to take, under the leadership of Samuel, a signal revenge. It was then only that the battle-field, determined by the position of Maspha, Bethkar, Sen (and Aphek), was consecrated by the erection of a stone to which Samuel gave the name of *Eben ha-ezer*, "stone of succour." \* It marked the point reached by the pursuit, and the Philistines never again crossed the borders of Israel.

It results, therefore, from these comparisons, which I can now only briefly indicate, waiving certain obscure points:—

(1) The place where the Israelites were beaten and where they lost the ark did not assume till a later date the name of *Eben ha-ezer*.

(2) It is to this same spot, this time called *Eben*, that the Philistines carried back the ark.

(3) The Israelites having beaten the Philistines in their turn at this same place called it *Eben ha-ezer*.

(4) This place must have been on the confines of the Philistines and the Israelites—may, perhaps, even have been one of the boundary-marks.

(5) All these data, including that of the *Onomasticon*, apply remarkably well to *Deir Ebân*. †

CHL. CLERMONT-GANNEAU.

#### MSS. OF VIRGIL IN THE BODLEIAN.

Brasenose College, Oxford: October 24, 1876.

Some of your readers may be interested to know that six of the MSS. of Virgil now in the Bodleian Library have been identified with six which were collated by Nicholas Heinsius for his edition of Virgil (1664-71-76), but which disappeared soon after his death. Since that edition they have been quoted under the names which Heinsius gave them—viz. (with the symbols suggested for convenience of reference) "codex Mentelianus primus" ( $\mu^1$ ), "codex Menagianus prior" ( $\epsilon^1$ ), "codex Venetus" ( $v$ ), "codex Rottendorphianus tertius" ( $\rho^3$ ), "codex Montal-

many names of places as a kind of epithet; thus we have, between Ramleh and Jaffa, *Sarfend el-mâl* (in allusion to *Sarf el-mâl*, money-changing) = *zeid el-mâl*, meaning "increase of silver."

\* It results from a passage in Josephus that the stone must have borne in certain Hebrew MSS. the name of *Azaz* (strength, strong), with a final *zain* instead of a *resh*, for he translates this name by *ισχυρόν*, strong.

† The track of the waggon carrying the ark from Ekron to *Deir Ebân* must have been by the present Wady Sarar, which is certainly the Valley of Sorek, as I conclusively proved by the discovery of *Khirbet Souriq*, in 1874.

banius" (v, reserving "o" for the Canonici MS. in the Bodleian collated by Butler, to which Ribbeck has attached that symbol), and "codex Sprothianus" (σ).

The first was one of three lent by J. J. Mentel, a physician at Paris, to Heinsius for the purpose of collation: they are all supposed to be in the National Library at Paris. The second was one of two similarly lent to Heinsius by Gilles Ménage: they are supposed to be in the possession of a Jesuit society in Paris. The third was bought by Heinsius himself at Venice. The fourth was one of three which belonged to Bernard Rottendorph, a physician at Münster. The fifth was given to Heinsius by O. Montalban, a professor at Bologna. Of the original owner of the sixth I can find no account.

All of the above, except the fourth, came into the Bodleian Library among the Bernard MSS. in 1697. Dr. Bernard had on several occasions travelled in France and Holland, and in 1683 attended the sale of Heinsius's library.

Heyne (*Virgilius*, 4th ed., vol. iv., pp. 753-9) and Ribbeck (*Virgili Opera, Proleg.*, pp. 355-9) give a short estimate of their importance, so far as they are able to judge from the rough collations made by Heinsius.

F. MADAN.

#### A RECTIFICATION.

Hamstead: Oct. 24, 1876.

In his *Dreams of a Constitution-monger* on University and College reforms, just published, Mr. Laing, of Corpus College, Oxford, is pleased to attribute to me an opinion with which he says that he has "no sympathy" and, indeed, "no patience." It is this: that the "true Oxonians"—by which term, I suppose, are meant the recipients of college endowments who do the work required of them by the statutes—should become "an expatriated chosen people, choosing to expatriate itself" and "dispersed throughout the world." If this is a "Dream" of Mr. Laing's, of course I have nothing to say against it, for it represents very well that perversity and dislocation of idea which we all know to be characteristic of dreams. But if it is meant for a statement of fact, I beg to say that I never published or held any view at all like this, and that I have as little sympathy and as little patience with such a perversion of my opinions as he can have himself.

The utmost that I have ever said about the "expatriation" of persons who enjoy the endowments of learning and science is as follows. The old prescription of residence within the University annexed to the tenure of Fellowships must be taken, amid the altered conditions of study, in its spirit and not in its letter. It meant that the student should be where the original materials of his study are. At the time when our College statutes were framed, study was mainly of books and not of things; and therefore the holder of a Fellowship was rightly compelled to reside where there were first-rate libraries. Now, on the contrary, certain branches of study are of such a kind that they cannot be carried on in a library, nor in a provincial town, nor some of them in England, nor even in Europe. Our great biologists, for instance, have had to go to the other side of the world for much of their material. Would it be possible, again, to excavate Olympia except by going to Greece? or to collate the MSS. of Homer unless by going to Venice? or to reduce to writing the dialects of a living language unless by going to the areas where they are spoken? Mr. Laing's own study of history requires no less the exploration of archives—not all of them, surely, located in Oxford. To be resident, then, according to the spirit of the old statutes—this is all I have contended, and Mr. Laing may find it in the *Times* at the end of last March—is not to be in one particular place always, but to be wherever your phenomena, your materials of study, are.

Those who have gone away from the Univer-

sity to make their researches "should, at all events," pleads Mr. Laing, "wish to return and build up Zion." By all means—who ever doubted it?—let them not only wish to return, but let them return in the body, as Mr. Moseley, after his three years' voyage of discovery in the *Challenger*, has returned in the body, and is building up Zion. But we have not strength for all this original work yet. "When we have strength to spare let us send forth our missionaries." To spare from what? From the conduct of the Examination System? or from the preparation of Primers? or from the "inauguration" of the higher education at Clifton? Not from the last, it would seem; for Mr. Laing has "an inward and stubborn conviction that it is in men and not in money that assistance should be rendered by Oxford to England," though he thinks "that we should rather be paid for our advice" than, as at present, "pay that we may be permitted to advise."

Is all our strength to be thus used up in popularising the elements of knowledge? Then, indeed, we shall have but little to expend upon its increase.

If Mr. Laing can point out anything I have said more extravagant than this, I shall be glad to know where it is.

C. E. APPLETON.

#### APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 1.—8 P.M. Microscopical: Papers by the Rev. W. H. Dallinger and Dr. Royston Pigott.  
THURSDAY, NOV. 2.—8 P.M. Chemical: Papers by S. Lupton, M. M. P. Muir, W. R. Hodgkinson, W. R. Hodgkinson and G. C. Matthews, W. R. Hodgkinson and H. C. Sorby, and the late Dr. Anderson.  
Linnæan.

#### SCIENCE.

##### HEALTH AND DISEASE.

*On Personal Care of Health.* By E. A. Parkes, M.D., F.R.S. (Published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1876.)

*Diseases of Modern Life.* By B. W. Richardson, M.D., M.A., F.R.S. (London: Macmillan & Co., 1876.)

THE first of these two books is probably the best of its kind in any European language. The proof-sheets were revised by its gifted author only a few weeks before he died, regretted by all who had ever known him or worked with him. Tracing the life of man from puberty to old age, and only alluding in an incidental way to the bringing-up of children and the special hygiene of the female sex, he gives a short but pregnant account, in simple and attractive language, of the chief conditions tending to keep off sickness and to prolong life. Aided by a retentive and well-stored memory, a singular power of winnowing chaff from grain, and a most impartial temper, he draws a just picture of our hygienic knowledge as it is, and of our practice as it should be, without ever allowing himself to be led into exaggeration—that besetting sin of writers of popular handbooks on medical subjects.

Dr. Richardson's volume is chiefly, if not entirely, made up of essays which have been published from time to time in various periodicals. The vigorous and somewhat uncompromising style in which they are written drew public attention to them when they first appeared, and will doubtless recommend them to a still wider circle of readers now that they appear in a collected form. The name of the book is perhaps a little misleading. Many of the diseases

described are not in any sense peculiar to "modern" life, or even to an advanced stage of civilisation. Alcoholic excess, mental and bodily strain, the influence of the passions, sloth and idleness—to pick out a few of the more important headings—have furnished victims from time immemorial. The liability of the labouring population to special forms of disease varies but little, in all probability, from age to age; and what variation there is, is in the direction of improvement. Diseases belonging to the "industrial" group (saw-grinder's phthisis, painter's colic, &c.) will, of course, vary in frequency as their special causes happen to operate over a narrower or wider field; but to this group Dr. Richardson devotes only a couple of pages.

Although the ground covered by Dr. Richardson and Dr. Parkes is in many respects the same, they do not stand at exactly the same point of view. The former deals chiefly with the causes of disease, the latter with the conditions that are favourable to health. If we compare their views on such standard questions as the choice of food, the dietetic value of alcohol, and the use of tobacco, we find them agreeing in their main conclusions, though Dr. Parkes' statements are characterised by more of judicial reserve than those of Dr. Richardson.

The advocates of vegetarianism in this country are far from numerous, and their enthusiasm does not appear to be catching. The question of the superiority of a vegetable over an animal diet is, in truth, rather of economic than of hygienic importance. That the well-to-do Englishman eats too much butcher's meat, and that great muscular vigour is kept up by the inhabitants of Northern India and various African tribes on an almost exclusively vegetable diet, are statements which may be taken for granted. But they are not enough to determine us in our own choice. The curious relation that would appear to exist between vegetarianism and self-help is almost equally capable of serving as a guide for our action. We know that while vegetable food is indispensable, animal food is only one of the sources from which the nitrogen required for the building-up and renewal of our tissues may be derived. But what we want to know is, not whether animal food may be abstained from without detriment to health, but whether, other things being equal, a man who takes animal food in moderation is better fitted to survive amid the complex devitalising influences of our civilisation, able to do more work and better work with mind and body, than a man who relies almost entirely on a vegetable diet. Put in this way, the question cannot be answered from the data we possess at present. Dr. Richardson is evidently disposed to advocate a mixed diet for all classes alike; Dr. Parkes insists strongly on the unreasonable neglect of obvious resources in the way of vegetable food which is so characteristic of our labouring poor.

Believers in total abstinence will be glad to find both our authors arrayed on their side. They agree in excluding alcohol, in all its forms, from the dietary of healthy persons of either sex. They differ only in the degree of their opposition to its use.



Dr. Richardson regards alcohol as always and alike injurious, in whatever form and in whatever quantity it may be taken; Dr. Parkes is prudently content to allow that alcohol may be habitually taken in moderate quantities (the limit of moderation assigned being  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ounces of absolute alcohol, or its equivalent, in twenty-four hours) without causing any appreciable damage to the system. But he denies that it is capable of furnishing material for tissue-repair, or of serving as a source of muscular, thermal, or nervous energy. In short, while the one author condemns alcohol as both useless and hurtful, the other condemns it as useless when it is not hurtful.

While the passion for alcohol burns more strongly in the savage than the civilised man, the fondness for tobacco seems to be equally shared by both. The tranquillising effects of smoking are chiefly concentrated upon the musculo-motor and the circulatory functions. It depresses, in fact, those qualities of the organism which are of least immediate importance to the student or the votary of any sedentary pursuit; and if by a vice we mean a habit which militates against the social usefulness of the individual, then smoking must be regarded as more of a vice in the savage than in the civilised man, in the hunter or warrior than in the poet or philosopher. The moderate use of tobacco is certainly less injurious than that of alcohol; unfortunately, excess in the former is less immediately productive of disagreeable or dangerous effects than excess in the latter. Hence the limits of moderation cannot be so easily assigned. Dr. Parkes allows that smoking may occasionally be of use, though never really necessary, to the healthy adult. Dr. Richardson condemns it utterly.

As regards the likelihood of the great mass of mankind ever yielding continued and willing obedience to even the simpler laws of health, Dr. Parkes is more sanguine than many writers who have considered the matter. The spread of instruction, by making the rudiments of physiological knowledge accessible to the poorest; the emulation of rival nations; the growing consciousness that a wise care for personal health rests on an altruistic rather than an egoistic basis—such are the principal forces on whose gradual operation he is disposed to rely. He asks:—

"Is this a dream of Utopia? By no means; it lies within the possibility of facts. It will take generations to do it, and there must be constant exertion. Each generation will, however, place its successors on a higher level than itself, and gradually the wonderful effects of transmission by inheritance of thoughts and modes of action will aid."

E. BUCHANAN BAXTER.

*Introduction to the Study of the Chinese Characters.* By J. Edkins, D.D. (London: Trübner & Co., 1876.)

In his former work, entitled *China's Place in Philology*, Dr. Edkins expressed his belief in the possibility of proving the identity of Chinese and European words, and his present volume is intended as a preliminary essay to this main object. But before the connexion between Chinese and the polysyllabic lan-

guages can possibly be proved, it is essentially necessary that Chinese should be compared with the European languages on an equal footing—that is to say, that it should be stripped of all modern forms, and should be presented to the philologist in the condition, or as nearly as possible in the condition, in which it may be supposed to have been when the people speaking it first hived off from the rest of the world. To do this is the object of the work before us.

Chinese naturally divides itself into two parts—namely, the written and the spoken languages. The Chinese characters, from their nature, are incapable of change, except such as may arise from the mistakes of scribes; and, being for the most part derived from hieroglyphics, they carry their history in their lines. As Dr. Edkins says, they are records of a distant past, and by carefully tracing out the successive forms which have been adopted to meet the wants of a settled and industrious people, it is possible to acquire a knowledge of the origin of Chinese writing, and the method pursued by the inventors of the characters. In a studiously practical way Dr. Edkins sets about this part of his investigation by beginning with the radical characters, as they are called, of the language. A very large proportion of these are hieroglyphics, and are explained by our author, who further illustrates the influence they exercise when in combination with other symbols they form compound characters. If, for a moment, we take the hieroglyphic for "a hand," we trace its meaning in many of the characters of which it forms part. For example, the symbol for "friend" is two hands; that for "to receive" is a hand held out on each side to receive something represented by certain strokes; and that for "to roll" is two hands rolling up a scroll. Being hieroglyphics, these radical characters are made up largely of objects in nature. "Heaven" was symbolised by three parallel curved lines. The sun was a circle with a stroke in the middle. The moon was a crescent. Slightly modified, it became evening. Stars were three small circles. Mountains were triangles standing side by side," and so on.

Having carefully analysed the Radicals, Dr. Edkins goes on to submit the phonetic characters to the same process. These phonetics are characters used in combination with other symbols to fix the sounds of the compound characters of which they form part, and Callery, who was the first to make a list of them, considered that there were in the language about 1,000; by subsequent writers their number has been variously estimated. Dr. Marshman gives them at 3,867, and other scholars, among whom is Dr. Edkins, have reckoned them to be from 1,100 to 1,200. The importance of arriving at the primitive sounds of these phonetics becomes at once obvious when it is remembered that they indicate the sounds which the compound characters of which they form part bore at the time they were invented, and especially when it is added that these compound phonetic characters form about one-half of the entire characters in the language. Each and all of these are carefully examined in the work before us, and in such a manner that it makes it impossible to doubt the cor-

rectness of the conclusions arrived at. The process adopted for discovering the primitive sounds of these and the other characters is by a scrutiny (1) of the rhymes of old poetry; (2) of certain characters in the classics and elsewhere which occur in senses different from those intended by the inventors of the characters, and which now, through change in sounds, do not suit them; (3) of Buddhist transcriptions of Sanskrit words; (4) of the Tonic Dictionaries; (5) of Japanese, Korean, Mongolian, and Cochinchinese transcriptions; and (6) of the dialects of modern China. From a study of these many important results are attained, the losses sustained by letter-changes and by decay, as well as all additions made through the acquisition of new elements, are made plain, and the conditions under which certain definite changes take place under similar circumstances can be laid down with a certainty which amounts almost to a law. One extremely valuable point which Dr. Edkins succeeds in establishing is the rule which governs the transfer of words from one of the eight tones into which the words of the language are divided to another. But we must refer such of our readers as desire to pursue this investigation to the work before us. It presents a comprehensive view of the origin and growth of the Chinese language, and, apart from the philological interest attaching to the subject, its pages furnish us with many an insight into the moral, physical, and intellectual conditions of the people in the progressive stages of their national life from the time when they first entered on the plains of China down to the present day.

ROBERT K. DOUGLAS.

#### SCIENCE NOTES.

##### BOTANY.

*Flora of California.*—The first volume of a work containing descriptions of the plants of California has appeared. It is edited by Dr. Asa Gray, and will supply a want long felt.

*The Gramineae.*—All botanists will learn with pleasure that General Munro has commenced a revision of the whole of this family. Probably no one living possesses so intimate a knowledge of grasses as General Munro, who has made them his special study for a great number of years; and, having been stationed successively in various distant parts of the world, he has enjoyed unusual facilities for obtaining living material. Further than this, he has examined and re-examined the vast dried collections at Kew and in other herbaria. A rough estimate of the number of distinct wild forms, to say nothing of what are termed "critical species," gives a total of nearly five thousand, belonging to between two and three hundred genera. It is to be hoped that General Munro will be able to complete the long and difficult task he has undertaken, and thus give the world the results of his almost life-long labours.

*Germination of the Spores of various Moulds in different Media.*—In the *Arbeiten der Pflanzen-physiologischen Versuchstation zu Proskau* A. Massink publishes the results of some investigations on the mould-diseases of hyacinth and narcissus bulbs. Finding that in cultivating diseased bulbs various fungi appeared one after the other, according as the bulb decayed more, and that the fungus which had the upper-hand gave way entirely to succeeding ones, he came to the conclusion that each kind of fungus depended upon a certain nutritious substance, in which it

flourished most luxuriantly, to the exclusion of all other kinds. To prove this, he sowed spores of several fungi in various fluids, the chemical composition of which was known. *Rosellinia*, *Pleospora*, and *Botrytis cana* germinated most rapidly in cane-sugar. In order to ascertain whether the spores germinating in the various media took up anything beside water, a blue aniline dye, soluble in water, was employed. In this the spores began to grow very well at first, but after the lapse of two or three days a visible delay was apparent. By adding cane-sugar, &c., afterwards an improvement in the growth was at once evident. From the circumstance that the mycelium had stored up the dye-substance freely from the beginning, it is clear that the spores of fungi absorb other substances beside water from the nutrient material of the plant upon which they are parasitic. Grape-sugar had a less stimulating effect on the germination of spores, though a feeble growth may be observed after two days' immersion. In a solution of 0.5 per cent. of sulphuric acid the three fungi named grew freely; but the effect was very different when the sulphuric acid was increased to 2.5 per cent., for none of them showed any signs of germination. In distilled water the spores began to vegetate, but soon ceased. The effects of vinous acid and vinous acid soda were also fatal, but in vinous acid potash the germination of *Botrytis* was observed on the margin of the object platform of the microscope. Malic acid exercised an accelerating influence on the spores of *Rosellinia*, less so on *Botrytis*, and no germination of *Pleospora* was observed in this solution. A decoction of horse-dung was so far effective that these fungi formed the beginnings of germinating tubes. Thus, says the author, we see what an intimate connexion there is between the fungus and its matrix.

*The Lindley Library.*—In the event, now most imminent, of the Royal Horticultural Society vacating the South Kensington establishment, the destination of this fine botanical library is somewhat problematical. It can only remain in its present quarters so long as the society remains there. Quite recently the trustees issued a circular soliciting donations of books, &c.; but now the question arises, where are the funds to come from wherewith to keep open and available for use the only free botanical library in London? This library was purchased with a portion of the surplus funds of the International Horticultural Exhibition, held at South Kensington in 1866; and it is so far public property. All botanists and horticulturists interested in keeping this library open should aid the trustees as far as lies in their power in effecting so desirable an object. We extract two or three of the paragraphs from the circular alluded to:—

"The trust-deed provides that the library shall, subject to such regulations as the trustees may make from time to time for the proper conservation of the books, be a free public library, open alike to Fellows and non-Fellows of the Royal Horticultural Society.

"Among the circumstances which tend to check the due development and utility of the library may be mentioned:—

"The little knowledge that the horticultural public has of the advantages within its reach.

"The want of a proper room, exclusively devoted to the purposes of the library.

"The impossibility, with the present limited funds at the disposal of the trustees or of the society, of providing the sufficiently constant attendance of a qualified librarian, or of issuing a printed catalogue of the books, &c.

"The scanty income of the library, amounting to only about 38*l.* per annum—a sum inadequate for the purchase of horticultural and botanical books and periodicals, and for the expenses connected with the proper maintenance of the same.

"The invested money of the trust consisted, in June, 1876, of 1,314*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* Three per Cent. Consols, the interest on which constitutes the sole source of revenue of the trust. By a resolution of the trustees (May 1, 1872), one-third of the income of each year has hitherto been added to capital.

"The trustees have deemed it advisable to lay these facts before the horticultural public in the hope that by increasing the available funds, or by donations of books, memoirs, pamphlets, &c., the utility of the library as an independent means of promoting scientific and practical horticulture may be enhanced, and its benefits shared by a much larger number of persons than heretofore.

"Communications, books, &c., intended for the Lindley Library, should be addressed to Mr. W. B. HEMSLEY, Librarian and Secretary to the trustees, Lindley Library, Royal Horticultural Society, South Kensington."

*On the Isolation of Different Forms of Bacteria.*—In the *Botanische Zeitung* for September 29, Dr. C. J. Salomonsen describes a method of isolating *Bacteria* for researches in relation to the variability of these organisms. It is based upon the nature of the decay of blood. Minute quantities of calves' lams', and other kinds of blood are drawn into glass hair-tubes, and the appearance of decay-spots, as Dr. Salomonsen terms them, carefully noted and measured from time to time, and their exact position indicated on a cardboard to which the tubes are attached. So far as the experiments have been carried only one form of *Bacterium* has been found in each spot, and this seems to negative the theory that many of the different forms observed are variations of the same organism. However, the author of the article in question merely suggests this, and submits his mode of procedure to the criticism of other investigators in order to arrive at the best possible means of attaining the object in view. Meanwhile, he proposes to continue this attempt at the pure cultivation of different forms of *Bacteria*.

#### PHILOLOGY.

*King Horn.* Untersuchungen zur mittelen-gischen Sprach- und Literaturgeschichte, von Theodor Wissmann. (Strassburg: Trübner.) This short essay attempts to define accurately the position of the *King Horn* in English literature. The author first examines the relation of the three MSS., and comes to the conclusion that their deviations are due to the influence of oral tradition, each MS. representing the text of a different "gleeman." He then fully treats of the phonology of the language in the different MSS., and finally assigns the original poem to Essex. After some remarks on the metre, the author proceeds to investigate the relation of *King Horn* to the French romance of *Horn et Rimenhild*, and comes to the conclusion that the French poem is certainly an adaptation of the English one. The essay is well deserving of the study of all Middle-English scholars. English students, especially, may learn much from the author's thoroughly scientific treatment of the phonology of the poem.

THE last number of the *Rheinisches Museum* (vol. xxxi. part 3) contains several important articles. Perhaps the best are O. Ribbeck's paper on the meaning of εἶπον, and John's upon the candidature of Catiline for the consulship in the year 688 U.C. Heidenhain has a long essay on the different kinds of tragedy enumerated by Aristotle. Some interesting questions in literary chronology are started and discussed by J. Wackernagel ("Nicanor und Herodian"), and A. Riese on the Phoenix of Lactantius. Duncker discusses the *Passio Sanctorum iv. Coronatorum*. Götz, besides contributing some notes on the Latin Anthology to the miscellanies at the end of the volume, has a good article on Claudian's *Sixth Consulship of Honorius*. Textual criticism is represented by Barthold's remarks on the *Hippolytus* of Euripides, and Dziatzko on some

fragments of the Greek and Latin comedians. Rönisch discusses the Hebrew lemmas in the Amplonian glosses, besides contributing notes on the Latin Anthology.

#### FINE ART.

##### THE DUDLEY GALLERY.

THE tenth exhibition of cabinet pictures in oil at the Dudley Gallery will scarcely attract serious criticism. Many of the artists of distinction who have formerly contributed to these exhibitions seem, for some reason or other, to have withdrawn their support, and of those who still remain the examples are not always worthy. Mr. Watts may be taken as a case in point. It must, surely, have been out of good nature, and from no conviction of its worth, that so sincere a student was persuaded to exhibit a slight and imperfect study of the figure to which the catalogue here assigns the title of *Samson* (182). That the execution should be incomplete is nothing, for many of Mr. Watts's most beautiful designs exhibited in this gallery have shown signs of incompleteness; but the lack of vitality and the failure of intellectual force which characterise this particular figure are defects that Mr. Watts has not led us to look for. The right arm and the limbs are almost expressionless, and the lines of the face, apparently derived directly from the model, carry no sense either of power or nobility. The gallery contains only two other designs that attempt to grapple with the higher problems of art. One is *The Watchers* (298), by Mr. W. B. Richmond, a work that at least suffers from no neglect or carelessness in the matter of execution. Its failure is of a kind that lies deeper and is less curable, for, in spite of a graceful invention and much cultivated power of design, Mr. Richmond here seems to lack the directness and simplicity of vision needed most of all where the chosen theme is foreign to the ways of actual life. The second picture mentioned as coming within the category of ideal art is an interesting study of a single draped figure, by Miss Pickering. It would be rash from this one example, in which the style of Mr. Burne Jones is frankly taken for imitation, to venture a confident opinion upon Miss Pickering's powers; but that she has command of an unusual share of skill and taste there can be no question. Perhaps the only part of the picture that is distinctly unworthy both of her subject and her master is the head of the Saint, where the beauty comes too near to prettiness, and the fascination lacks something of refinement.

Among pictures of a different class, Mr. Marks's *Twins* (58) may be distinguished for the simplicity of its execution as well as for delicate power of facial expression. He has contrasted as portraits of twins the same face in different moods of expression, and the result has a genuine artistic interest. Mr. P. R. Morris contributes a graceful idyllic design, and Mr. Cotman an admirable domestic study called the *Little Bookworm*; and we may add in the class of figure-subjects M. Lhermitte's *Market-Place in Finisterre* (96); the *Washing on the River* (114), by Mr. Percy Macquoid, a work noticeable for careful arrangement of colour; *Work and Play*, by Mrs. Jopling (147), who also contributes a forcible portrait-study called *Looking Forward* (161); a small study of a bather (185), by M. Fantin; and a single figure of a peasant girl, by Mr. Herkomer. This artist also contributes a portrait of a lady reclining, with a Japanese fan in her hand, remarkable for the choice and control of brilliant colour. Landscape, though not powerfully represented, is fairly supported by the works of Mr. Somerset, Mr. Munn, Mr. Knight, Mme. Cazin, Mr. Hemy, and Mrs. Tadema.

J. COMYNS CARR.



## ITALIAN ARCHAEOLOGY.

Bagni di Luca: October 12, 1876.

In the abundant journalism of the Italian kingdom the place now assigned to archaeological interests is duly conspicuous. When, some time before the end of the last year, the Minister of Finances, Signor Sella, was elected President of the Academy "dei Lincei" at Rome, he intimated to the then Minister of Public Instruction, Signor Bonghi, his desire to be systematically informed respecting all discoveries of ancient monuments and artistic objects, as well as all specimens of epigraphy, in whatever part of this kingdom; the former statesman expressing at the same time his wish that the "Lincei" academicians should take themes for their studies and discussions from that class of recovered antiquities. The Minister Bonghi charged the General Direction of *Scavi* throughout Italy to compile and publish a monthly report of all such precious finds; and thus was brought into existence the periodical edited by the Chev. Fiorelli, which began its career last January—*Notizie degli Scavi d'Antichità comunicate alla Reale Accademia dei Lincei*. For the benefit of the Committee of Archaeology, over which that distinguished editor presides, it has been provided that an inspector shall be established at every place in this kingdom where antique monuments exist at this day, and where works of excavation are in progress for antiquarian objects; also that all these *employés* shall keep their superior (Fiorelli) constantly informed of what is going on in the walk of archaeological undertakings, of the localities where and the exact dates when such works have been commenced, with the names of all the parties concerned in them.

Such an organ as the above-named *Notizie*, now published at Rome, was indeed greatly required; and the new periodical meets a desideratum not previously satisfied by the Italian press. The *Bullettino Archeologico*, founded at Naples by a learned editor, Signor Avellino, suspended its publication, for want of means, before the opening of the year 1861. The *Giornale degli Scavi di Pompei* still appears at the former city, but at long intervals, and, as its title imports, with special regard to the claims (indeed of paramount interest) admissible for a single locality. The "Committee of Antiquities in Sicily," well constituted by the new Government, soon commenced its periodical Reports, but with publication not more frequent than once, or at most twice, in the year. The Chev. de Rossi's *Bullettino* of Christian Archaeology may satisfy all demands within the sphere, a restricted one (the cemeteries and general monuments of the primitive Church in Rome and its neighbourhood), to which it is confined; and the *Bullettino* of the German Archaeological Institute at Rome, aiming at a wider range, glancing at the whole aggregate of antiquarian research and discovery throughout Europe, cannot, of course, ably as it is conducted, together with its attendant and supplementary "Annali," give such space to Italian *Scavi* or their results, among the many considered in its pages, as the intrinsic interest of this national subject—the range of Italian research *alone*—must be allowed to deserve.

With respect to ancient epigraphy, the editor of the *Notizie* often requires from the several inspectors not merely exact copies, but tracings from the originals, in order that he may be enabled to determine as to dates and ethnological classification from the orthography and palaeographical peculiarities of such inscriptions. These efforts on the part of the Chev. Fiorelli are indeed laudable.

The last *fascicolo* of this periodical contemplates all that has been done and discovered throughout this kingdom in the course of last June—a rather too distant retrospect, as might be objected. Among antiques of the epigraphical class here mentioned is one in the Sabellian dialect, found at Bellante, in the province of Teramo,

and near the same place where another inscription in that idiom was dug up in 1867, the latter being edited and translated by Signor Guidobaldi in the *Gazzetta di Teramo*, May 20, 1875. This last issue of the *Notizie* informs us of works and discoveries over a wide range, in or near the cities and minor towns of Italy, at Rome, Bologna, Orvieto, Capua, Pompeii, Reggio (in Calabria), Asolo, and other places less known to fame.

Not to be forgotten, among the most valuable contributions from the periodical press here referred to, is the monthly *Bullettino del Municipio* of Rome, exclusively dedicated to the range of antiquarian undertakings and their results within that city and its environs; the most learned and active among writers for this paper are Signor Lanciani and the Chev. Visconti. Besides this, one should remember two others, though among the minor periodicals produced at the Italian capital, edited respectively by the gentlemen who write almost the whole of each *fascicolo* bearing their names, Gori and Armellini—the former dedicating his pages exclusively to archaeological, the latter to scientific, as well as antiquarian topics.

C. I. HEMANS.

## NOTES AND NEWS.

MR. PRINSEP has been commissioned by the Governor-General of India to paint a large picture in commemoration of the assumption by her Majesty of the newly-created title of Empress. He will shortly proceed to India in order to be present at the formal issue of the Imperial proclamation at Delhi, which ceremony is to form the subject of the painter's composition. The picture is intended as a gift from the Governor-General to the Queen, and as a record of a very interesting event in her Majesty's reign. It is not a little remarkable, considering the importance of our Indian Empire, that English artists should have been so seldom attracted to the study of Indian life. Very few English artists of repute have attempted to render the magnificence either of Indian architecture or Indian ceremonial, and it may be that Mr. Prinsep's enterprise will prove the forerunner of further experiments in the pictorial illustration of our Indian Empire. There is certainly no sound reason why the painter's research of Oriental colour should stop at Egypt, and that English artists should be the first to extend the boundaries in this direction is both fitting and natural.

THE new bronze statuette purchased for the British Museum cannot be immediately exhibited to the public. Although complete in every respect save for the loss of one of the toes, the statue has been fractured in one or two places, and will require to be carefully set together. The figure, which represents an aged Faun, is two feet six inches in height, and it is, therefore, in respect of size a more important work in bronze than any figure now possessed by the Museum.

GENERAL CESNOLA, whose first collection of antiquities from Cyprus was transported to America several years ago, is now again in England, bringing with him the results of further research. The collection, which is particularly rich in examples of antique jewellery, has, we understand, been offered to the Trustees of the British Museum.

MR. HERKOMER is engaged upon a large picture for the Academy, the scene of which is again laid in the Bavarian Highlands.

DR. SCHLIEHMANN has been officially invited by the Turkish Government to accompany the Emperor of Brazil to Ilium. He will resume his diggings at Hissarlik in March, having received ample powers from the Grand Vizier.

THE exhibition of the Ipswich Fine Art Club will open towards the end of next January, at the Lecture Hall, Ipswich. The drawings and sketches by members of the club will be sold for the benefit of the Local Blind Institution. Mr. E. Packard, jun., is the hon. sec.

THE *Euboia*, which is published at Chalkis, has recently given a detailed report of the remains which have been discovered during the present season in the district of Trypa. All the six statues that have as yet been recovered, and which are about three feet in height, represent young children in various attitudes. The heads are missing in all the statues, which are also much damaged in other respects, but, notwithstanding these mutilations, enough remains to show the graceful pose of the figures and the excellence of the workmanship. Numerous fragments of other figures, together with broken pediments and various more or less completely illegible inscriptions, have been found on the same spot.

THE unpretending catalogue of the Collection of Oriental Porcelain and Pottery exhibited by Mr. A. W. Franks at the Bethnal Green Museum is one of the most important among those published by the Committee of Council on Education. Mr. Franks's collection of Oriental ware is not limited to choice specimens, but has been selected with a view of illustrating the different varieties known. It is the first attempt that has been made to exhibit Oriental porcelain divided into classes, and to gather together in a condensed form the materials towards classification scattered through the works of previous authors. The late lamented M. Albert Jacquemart has contributed most towards a knowledge and an arrangement of Oriental ceramic productions, and though he and Mr. Franks differ on many points, yet the opinion of each must be received with respect, and it must be left to time and more extensive information to decide the disputed questions. Mr. Franks divides the Oriental products into twelve classes. In the first he places unpainted porcelain, comprising that creamy, ivory white paste, consisting mostly of cups with decorations of archaic character, formerly so prized in Europe and still held in value by the Chinese; and also the glazes of single colours, the much-appreciated sea-green *céladon*, the rare yellow, the red termed *sang de bœuf*, the *flambé* or streaked, and others. The crackle china, one of the most peculiar productions of the Chinese potter, forms the second class. The third consists of porcelain decorated with white slip. The fourth class consists of the painted porcelain, that painted in blue, the model of Delft pottery, and now so much in favour in England, and porcelain painted in colours, a numerous class, divided by M. Jacquemart into three families—the chryso-paeonian, green, and rose. Sixth is pottery or stoneware concealed by a thick glaze; of this material was formed the porcelain tower of Nankin, so ruthlessly destroyed by the rebels, and the group of brown wares or *boccato* with ornaments in relief, imitated by Böttcher and the Elers. Japan porcelain forms the seventh, Japan pottery the eighth, and Siamese pottery the ninth class. In the tenth are grouped Oriental products with foreign designs made for Asiatic and Indian markets, and also for European, ordered by Holland, France, and England. The Oriental porcelain sent over in the white state, and decorated in Europe, in Holland, Saxony, and England, makes the eleventh division. The twelfth comprises porcelain combined with other substances, that incrustated with *cloisonné* enamels, the lacquer work, the delicate basket-work, of slips of bamboo, and the mother-o'-pearls or *burgauté*. To his interesting catalogue Mr. Franks adds a most useful list of the marks found upon Oriental china, consisting of cyclical and dynastic dates, marks of establishments where made, devices and symbolic ornaments.

THE new Court Theatre in Dresden, of which the first stone was laid in 1871, is now fast approaching completion. It will be, the German papers assert, the finest edifice of the kind in all Germany, as well for its size as for the magnificence of its decorations. It is arranged to seat 2,000 spectators.

THE venerable sculptor, Ludwig von Hofer of Stuttgart, a pupil of Thorwaldsen's, has lately finished the model of a fine equestrian statue of the late King Wilhelm of Würtemberg, which he intends to present to his native town, Ludwigsburg, in grateful remembrance of the favour shown him by that monarch. He has given directions that after his death the statue shall at his own cost be cast in bronze, and set up in some public place. It is said to be one of the best equestrian statues that Germany has produced for a long time. It is an admirable likeness of the old king, with whom Hofer was intimately acquainted, and the horse, a noble Arab, is full of life and movement, and has none of the heavy action that generally characterises sculptured representations of these animals. This effect of motion is chiefly gained by a deviation from the ordinary method of representing the right fore-hoof and the left hind-hoof as following one another. In the Hofer statue the right hind-hoof follows the fore-hoof on the same side, and thus gives an appearance of all three legs being in motion at one time. The effect is stated to be extremely life-like and graceful.

THERE has just been set up in the grand alley of the Tuileries, opposite the Pavillon de Marsan, a fine bronze group representing *Mercury carrying off Psyche*, the work of Jan de Vries, a Dutch sculptor of the middle of the sixteenth century. This group formerly stood in the Salle de Michelange in the Louvre, but has been removed to make room for the great gates of Stanga, which now occupy such an important position in that celebrated Salle. *L'Art* relates the various vicissitudes that this remarkable piece of northern sculpture has undergone. It was executed in 1590, by order of the Emperor Rudolph II., and was placed by him, together with a pendant at present in the Museum at Stockholm, in the court of Hradschin, at Prague. After the sack of that city by the Swedes in 1648, both groups were carried by the conquerors to Stockholm. The one still remains there, but the *Mercury and Psyche* was taken by Queen Christina, on her abdication, to France, where she bestowed it on the Marquis de Sablé, whose descendants sold it with the Castle of Meudon to Louvois. Louvois, in his turn, ceded it to Colbert, and his son, M. de Seignelay, finally presented it to Louis XIV. In 1790 it ornamented one of the *bosquets* of Marly. In 1794 it was placed in the Museum des Petits-Augustins, from whence, in 1802, it was transported into the gardens of St. Cloud. Here it remained until 1850, when it was placed in the Louvre, in the position from which it has now been dethroned and once more relegated to a site in the open air, where, however, it will probably excite more attention and interest than when placed among so many other works of greater fame in the Louvre.

## THE STAGE.

### THE ADAPTATION OF "CHUZZLEWIT."

THERE seems to have been a wholesome privilege in the early days of the English Theatre, by which audiences were wont to express not alone their disapproval of a piece but their wish for the immediate substitution of some other. Occasionally (narrates a writer quoted by Mr. Collier, and again by Mr. Cook) the actors were compelled to perform not at all the drama which the programme had announced, but some other such as "the major part of the company had a mind to; sometimes *Tamermine*; sometimes *Jugurtha*; sometimes *The Jew of Malta*; and sometimes parts of all these; and, at last, none of the three taking, they were forced to undress and put off their tragic habits, and conclude the day with *The Merry Milkmaids*." And though, indeed, it may be as true now as it was in "1654" that "Men come not to study at a playhouse, but love such expressions and passages which with ease insinuate themselves into their capacities," yet that should

not, we fancy, have prevented the audience at the Folly Theatre on Monday night from dealing with the adaptation of *Chuzzlewit* after the approved old-fashioned way.

The playgoer who has gone pretty steadily to the London theatres during the last four or five years will have seen adaptations of most of the novels of our master-novelist—*Copperfield* at the Globe, *Dombey* at the same place, *Bleak House* more recently, *Nicholas Nickleby* and *No Thoroughfare* at the Adelphi, *The Old Curiosity Shop* at the Olympic—and some have been much poorer than others; but he will have seen nothing quite so unsatisfactory and inadequate as the adaptation of *Martin Chuzzlewit* now played at the Folly. Guarding himself, perhaps, against criticism which could hardly be otherwise than adverse, the adapter has explained that his work is "a dramatic rendering of so much of Dickens's novel as relates to Mr. Pecksniff, his daughters, and his daughters' lovers;" and he has called the work *Pecksniff*, and so fairly enough described what it was that he meant to do. But either the fortunes of Pecksniff and his external oddities are not enough to give interest to the three acts of which his piece is composed, or he has failed in two things—first, in consideration for the playgoer who, even in the case of an author as universally read as Dickens, does not chance to come to the playhouse with the words of the original novelist at his fingers' ends; and second, in appreciation of the fact that it is not Pecksniff's external eccentricities, but Pecksniff's character, that makes the interest of the personage in the novel, and must still make it in the play. The man who goes to the Folly Theatre, if he does not know Pecksniff before, will not there make his acquaintance; and if he does know Pecksniff before, he will regret that a character out of which a skilful adapter and a subtle comedian might have made much should have been made, by a somewhat clumsy adapter, the vehicle for the exhibition of the grimaces and gestures of a comic actor. What Pecksniff really was—what he did even, besides get drunk, embrace his landlady, and display an inclination to hide the teapot under the side of his waistcoat—we are, even with the efforts of the adapter and Mr. Lionel Brough, still at a loss to imagine. The play is an opportunity for the actor to give an occasion for the audience to pardon or applaud, according to their liking, one more display of the brutalities of drunkenness: that, and little besides. In the third act it is indeed sought to convey that Pecksniff's obtrusive piety was far from genuine, and his love-making not quite unmercenary. In the third act there are three or four witty things, and Mr. Brough delivers them with the seeming unconsciousness which is effective. But when the elder Chuzzlewit—both mentally and physically feeble at the Folly—discovers at the end of the piece that Mr. Pecksniff is a dissembler, we are willing to credit him with more shrewdness than we should ourselves have displayed.

Mr. Brough has stage peculiarities which a part of the public likes, and intelligence which it is possibly a pity that he does not display in better work. We cannot, save in a few exceptional moments, relish his performance here. The whole drunken scene is very offensive, and its ugliness, though cleverly assumed, appears to us exaggerated. But there is a part of our audiences with which long drunken scenes—heavy drunken scenes—have always been popular. The love of them is a characteristic of the lowest class of English playgoers, and the lowest class of English playgoers are not those to whom the least deference is paid. As to the performance of the other actors, it is necessarily but the shadow of a shade.

FREDERICK WEDMORE.

FRENCH plays have begun in a modest way at the Royalty Theatre, by the performance of *Le Panache*. The theatre is under the management of Messrs. W. S. Emden and Valnay, but the com-

pany thus far engaged does not appear to be a strong one. The enterprise, as at present conducted, may have the support of French residents in London, or of untravelling Londoners, but we doubt if this is quite the scale on which to present the French drama, if it is thought to seriously compete with the attractions of the leading London theatres, or with those of Paris, with which so many London playgoers are now familiar. But no attempt to give us, in a dull winter season, the entertainment of the French theatre should be discouraged, and we may wish all success to the effort of Messrs. Emden and Valnay.

MR. HOLLINGSHEAD has taken the Opéra Comique Theatre for a season, beginning next Monday. He is thus repeating the experiment which he made a year or so ago, when under his auspices Mr. and Mrs. Kendal appeared at this theatre in the legitimate drama. This time, however, another kind of entertainment is to be produced. There will be a farcical comedy called *Bounce*, by Mr. Alfred Maltby, and Mr. Collette's "popular but unpronounceable farce."

If the "comedy" produced at the Folly Theatre under the new management is not the most admirable of entertainments, the house itself, since it was known but a few weeks ago as the Charing Cross, has been greatly improved. Mr. Thomas Verity, who has decorated it, is a man of artistic taste: he has brought art into a monster eating-house, and so the skilful decoration of a theatre has not been beyond his capacity. When one has admitted that the problem how to get as many seats as possible into a very limited space was thrust upon him, and that he had also to remember that the class of entertainment meant to be presented at the Folly was luxurious rather than severe, there is little fault to be found with the decorations which he has introduced into the newly-named theatre.

*Clancarty*, one of Mr. Tom Taylor's most effective dramas, is to be revived for a short time at the Olympic Theatre, and *No Thoroughfare* is in preparation at the same theatre. Miss Bella Pateman, an American actress, who suffers under a name most inconveniently like Miss Isabel Bateman's, will appear in *Clancarty*.

THE Court Theatre, now closed, will open very shortly, it is said, with a new piece by Mr. Coghlan.

MISS ADA CAVENDISH is in Manchester, playing her favourite part in the *New Magdalen*, with her accustomed success.

WE have received the early numbers of M. Sarcey's *Comédiens et Comédiennes*—a serial work issuing from the famous presses of M. Jouaust—and shall take our first opportunity of noticing them fully.

THE new piece, *Turgotin*, at the Palais Royal, which turns upon the unwillingness of two friends to fight—a quarrel having, so to say, been arranged for them by their seconds, who insist on its continuance—may possibly have been suggested by some passages in the *Rivets*, in which it will be remembered that Sir Lucius O'Trigger was still impressed with the glories of battle when the valiant Bob Acres, who, unlike Sir Lucius, was not to look on from behind, felt the courage "oozing out by the palms of his hands." At any rate there is something in the new little one-act piece to recall the great comedy. *Turgotin* is very well acted by Brasseur, who appears in several disguises, and by Lassouche, who is rich in grimace, and by Numa, who is becomingly simple.

THE French have just lost an old author, whose work for their theatre was done very many years since. M. Duvert, who has died at the age of eighty-two, was the author, among other things, of *L'Homme Blasé*, which is well known to the English public by Mr. Charles Mathews' performance in *Used Up*. Rather lately, this and two



other pieces by M. Duvert—*Renaudin de Caen* and *Richet d'Amour*—have been revived at theatrical *matinées*, and listened to with pleasure. Meilhac, who has a right to an opinion, said recently, "Quand je m'ennuie, quand je suis dans mes humeurs sombres, j'ouvre au hasard un vaudeville de Duvert, et je suis sûr de m'amuser une heure." But the author's pieces, though played occasionally, can hardly be played very often, and it is now proposed by one or two of his admirers and friends that a collected edition shall be published, so that at all events the good things shall not be lost. "Nearly all," writes a critic now occupied with this business, "are worth the trouble of reading, for there is not one which does not, still to-day, afford a good moment of gaiety." And he adds, "Elles n'ont pas vieilli: c'est de bon et charmant esprit français."

THE *Chaine*, by Scribe, has been revived at the Théâtre Français, with M<sup>me</sup>. Favart in the fine part of Louise, which M<sup>me</sup>. Arnould used to play so splendidly. M<sup>lle</sup>. Reichenberg is the *ingénue*, and she is better than usual, because it is only the typical *ingénue* that she is here expected to be.

*Mademoiselle Didier*—a four-act piece by M. Charles de Courcy—is the last new piece at the Théâtre du Gymnase.

OUR New York correspondent writes:—"American plays seem to be in the ascendant just now in our theatres. At the Union Square a play by Mr. Bret Harte, called *Two Men of Sandy Bar*, is having a fairly good run. This is Mr. Harte's first attempt at dramatic literature, and as such should not be criticised too severely. The plot is taken from two of his stories, *The Idyl of Red Gulch* and *Mr. Thompson's Prodigal*. The play was written for Mr. Stuart Robson, a popular local comedian, who assumes the rôle of Colonel Starbottle. As far as Mr. Robson's part is concerned, the acting is spirited, but the other parts drag for want of good playing. The play is American, and the scene is laid in Lower California, therefore the Spanish dress is worn by most of the persons on the stage. The part of Colonel Starbottle, while it is very amusing, really might be left out of the play without interfering at all with the action. There are a number of Mr. Harte's well-known characters introduced—John Oakhurst, Sandy Morton, the Duchess, and Starbottle himself are all there. Mr. Robson's interpretation of the character of Starbottle is very different from the idea one gets in reading of him in Mr. Harte's stories. One imagines a man wrapped up in his own dignity: Mr. Robson makes him a trifle. The genuine Starbottle would be too heavy an impersonation for Mr. Robson, who is an essentially light comedian. There is a great deal of Mr. Harte's peculiar power in *Two Men of Sandy Bar*, but the strength is not sustained. At Wallack's Theatre, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence have just finished a long and successful engagement with *The Mighty Dollar*, an American comedy suggested by *The Gilded Age*, although it is not an imitation of that play. Mr. Raymond, it is said, will introduce his inimitable character of Colonel Sellers, in the *Gilded Age*, to a London audience at the Haymarket Theatre some time during next summer. Mr. Raymond is an American comedian who is only equalled by Mr. Jefferson. *The Mighty Dollar* has been succeeded at Wallack's by a new comedy by Mr. Boucicault, entitled *Forbidden Fruit*, which is said to be *The Great Divorce Case* in a new dress. The Park Theatre was opened some days since with an original American play, called *Clouds*. The Fifth Avenue Theatre was opened last week with a new play from the pen of its manager, Mr. Augustin Daly, called *Life*, in which Mr. Coghlan, of London, has the leading part, which was written for him. Our theatres are doing remarkably well this season, owing to the number of people from the north, east, south, and west on their way to the Centennial, who take in New York as part of the great show."

## MUSIC.

## CRYSTAL PALACE.

GADE's cantata, *The Erl-King's Daughter*, though performed for the first time last Saturday at one of the winter concerts, had been heard at Sydenham once before, having been produced on July 17, 1875. The audiences of the summer and winter concerts are, however, so different that the work may almost be regarded as a novelty; such, at least, it certainly was to many who were present. Among the compositions of the Danish master it has already taken a high place on the Continent; and it only needs to become better known to occupy a similar position in this country. It is not only one of Gade's most highly finished, but, as a whole, one of his most original, works. Though the influence of Mendelssohn is in parts discernible, it is less clearly to be felt than in some other of its author's compositions; there is much freshness in the ideas, and the orchestration is throughout exquisitely finished, and often highly ingenious. The Prologue (for chorus), "At eve Sir Oluf reined up his steed," is a most attractive number, very delicately accompanied; and the whole of the first part of the work is full of pleasing melody, the baritone song, "When through the meadows," being especially noteworthy. The second part, which contains the scene between Sir Oluf and the Erl-King's Daughter, is highly dramatic; the Knight's opening song, "Night, thou art silent," being remarkable for the peculiar and veiled colouring of the instrumentation. It seems a favourite device with Herr Gade to use the strings *con sordini* for depicting the supernatural; he does the same thing in the scene with Armida in *The Crusaders*. No doubt a special tone-colour is obtainable by this means; but it is one that requires to be sparingly used, as it soon falls upon the ear; and when, as in the present work, we find muted violins through the whole of the second part—for nearly sixty pages of the score—a monotony inevitably results, and we cannot help feeling that, with whatever dramatic appropriateness, the composer has from a musical point of view made an error of judgment. With this reservation, the whole of the second part, which contains some very beautiful and characteristic music, deserves high praise. The third part is not as a whole equal to the rest of the work.

The performance on Saturday was an exceedingly good one. The choral part of the work was sung by the Crystal Palace Choir in a manner that showed a decided improvement on some of their performances last season. The solo parts were given by M<sup>me</sup>. Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Bolingbroke, and Mr. Maybrick. The promising young bass singer was heard to disadvantage under circumstances which exempt him from criticism. He had been singing at the Bristol Festival all the week, and had travelled up to town on the Saturday morning to attend the concert. It was not, therefore, surprising that his voice showed signs of fatigue, nor would it be fair to judge him from his singing on this occasion. Another and more favourable opportunity will doubtless soon be afforded. Both ladies were very successful; and the accompaniments were given to perfection by Mr. Mann's band.

Particular interest attached to one of the novelties of the afternoon—an Adagio for strings from an early and unpublished symphony by Haydn. The movement, which was composed in the year 1763, is given complete in the first part of Pohl's *Life of Haydn* (pp. 405-412). It is in two parts, each of which is repeated, and is very curious from the way in which the instruments are treated. In the greater part of the movement the violas double the bass in the octave, being thus occasionally found above the first violins. As the second violins also are frequently in unison with the first, some passages are only in two-part harmony; yet, from the manner in which this is disposed,

the effect is much fuller and richer than might be imagined. Though so early a work, the Adagio has much in its style which is very characteristic of the composer, and which reminds one of his earlier quartets and pianoforte sonatas.

Another novelty produced on Saturday was a "Marche Héroïque" by Camille Saint-Saëns, a piece which derives more of its interest from the cleverness of its treatment and the brightness of its instrumentation than from the intrinsic beauty of its ideas. It is certainly a work of talent rather than of genius. The symphony of the afternoon was Mendelssohn's in D, the so-called "Reformation Symphony." This is one of the second series of posthumous works of the composer. Many of our readers will be aware that a considerable number of pieces was published shortly after Mendelssohn's death, which were left by him presumably ready, or nearly so, for the press. Among these are some of his finest and most finished works; it will suffice to name as examples the "Lauda Sion," the music to Racine's *Athalie*, the symphony in A major, and the overture to *Ruy Blas*. But within the last few years a second series of posthumous works has been issued, among the chief of which are the "Trumpet Overture" in C, the eighth book of "Lieder ohne Worte," the "Reformation Symphony," the "Cornelius" march, and the sextett for piano and stringed instruments. These mostly come under quite a different category from the first series, being in some cases youthful works of the composer, and in others works which, during his lifetime, he withheld as unworthy of publication. His severe self-criticism has been fully justified by the result; for it is difficult to name a single work of this second series which has added to his fame. The "Reformation" symphony, for example, will not compare in value with either the "Scotch" or "Italian" symphonies; nor does closer acquaintance, derived from repeated hearings and the careful study of the score, increase our affection for it. It is, like everything its author produced, a scholarly work; but the spark of genius which illumines Mendelssohn's best productions does not shine here. It is a thoroughly respectable composition, which might have made the reputation of a smaller man; but it is not worthy of the composer of *St. Paul* and the *Hymn of Praise*.

The remainder of the concert was made up by the overture to *Fidelio*, admirably played, and songs by M<sup>me</sup>. Sherrington and Miss Bolingbroke. This afternoon Raff's "Lenore" symphony is to be given, and M. Wieniawski is announced to play Beethoven's violin concerto.

EBENEZER PROUT.

We must defer to next week the notice of the production at the Lyceum by Mr. Carl Rosa of Nicolo's *Jocunde*, which took place on Wednesday evening.

THE London Church Choir Association held its fourth annual festival in St. Paul's Cathedral on Thursday evening. The whole of the music, with the exception of the responses, and Handel's "Hallelujah" chorus, was specially composed for the occasion, and included two processional hymns by Mr. W. S. Hoyte, three double chants by Mr. E. H. Birch, a Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis in F by Mr. Ebenezer Prout, an anthem by Mr. Henry Smart, a hymn-tune by Dr. J. F. Bridge, and two recessional hymns by Mr. John Blockley, Junior. The choir, which numbered about twelve hundred voices, was under the direction of Mr. J. R. Murray, and Mr. W. S. Hoyte presided at the organ.

THE prospectus of the Monday Popular Concerts (the nineteenth season) has just been issued. The coming series will commence on Monday week, November 6, and terminate on March 26, 1877; Saturday afternoon concerts will also, as of late years, be given between November 11 and March 24. The list of performers already an-

nounced includes the names of Miss Agnes Zimmermann, Mdme. Norman-Néruda, Herr Straus, Mr. Charles Hallé, Signor Piatti, Herr Louis Ries, Messrs. Zerbini, Lazarus, J. Winterbottom, Wendland, and Reynolds. Mr. Arthur Chappell also announces Mdme. Schumann, Mdme. Marie Krebs, Herr Barth, Mr. Franklin Taylor, and Herr Joachim, to appear after Christmas. The accompanists, as usual, will be Sir Julius Benedict and Mr. Zerbini. We regret to miss from this list the names of Herr Rubinstein and Dr. Hans von Bülow. It was at one time expected that the former, at least, would have repeated his visit to England during the coming season. If so, we presume he comes too late for these concerts. We are more surprised not to find the name of Mdme. Goddard among the performers announced. She has been associated with the Monday Popular Concerts from their very commencement; and it might have been not unreasonably expected that so old a favourite would have been re-engaged. For the first concert the instrumental works are to be Schubert's Octett in F, Mendelssohn's Prelude and Fugue in E minor for piano, Beethoven's Sonata in G minor for piano and violoncello, and a quartett by Haydn. Miss Agnes Zimmermann will be the pianist, and Herr Straus the leader.

Mr. WALTER BACHE will give a pianoforte recital on Monday afternoon at St. James's Hall, with a programme of great interest. Among the special novelties to be brought forward will be three two-part songs by Peter Cornelius, and Liszt's transcription for two pianos of his "Poème Symphonique" *Mazepa*, the latter to be played by Mrs. Beesley and the concert-giver.

Mr. E. DANNREUTHER is about to give a very interesting series of performances of chamber-music at 12 Orme Square, during the months of November and December. Among the works to be brought forward are the following:—Brahms: quintett, Op. 34, for piano and strings, sonata in E minor, Op. 38, for piano and violoncello, and trio (Op. 40), for piano, violin and horn; Chopin: sonata in G minor for piano and violoncello; Grieg: sonata, Op. 13, for piano and violin; Liszt: Concert Pathétique, for two pianos; Raff: trio in C minor, Op. 102, Schumann; romances for oboe and piano; and Weber: concerto for bassoon, and trio for piano, flute, and violoncello. We have merely selected from a larger list those pieces which are least often heard; the programme includes also better-known works by Beethoven, Schumann, &c. Mr. Dannreuther will be assisted in his performances by professors of the highest eminence on their respective instruments.

THE complete list of candidates to fill the chair at the Academy rendered vacant by the death of Félicien David is given by the *Revue et Gazette Musicale* as follows—Messrs. Giulio Alary, Adolphe Blanc, Adrien Boieldieu, Ernest Boulanger, Jules Duprato, Antoine Elwart, Edmond Membre, Ernest Reyer, Théophile Semet, Adolphe Vogel. From this list the musical section of the Academy chooses not less than three, and not more than five. To this number the Academy usually adds two; and from these candidates the final selection is made.

At Hellmesberger's quartett concerts in Vienna during the coming winter two new string quartetts, one by Verdi and one by Brahms, are to be produced. A stronger contrast than that likely to be found between the two works can hardly be imagined.

At the Théâtre de la Monnaie in Brussels, a new ventilating apparatus has been, it is said, successfully tried, which, whatever the external heat may be, will maintain in the house a uniform temperature of 18°—whether Centigrade or Réaumur is not stated. If the former it will be about 64° Fahr., if the latter about 72°.

SCHUMANN's *Genoveva* is to be shortly produced at the Berlin Opera, with Frau Mallinger in the principal part.

MADAME ANNETTE ESSIPOFF is to proceed to America at the end of this month, for a tour of about six months' duration.

IGNAZ BRÜLL, the composer, whose first opera, *Das Goldene Kreuz*, has been so successful on the Continent, has just completed a second, entitled *Der Landfriede*. The text is by Mosenthal, and it is founded on a well-known play by Bauernfeld.

It is stated that Offenbach's next opera will be founded on Jules Verne's tale, *Dr. Or's Experiment*. The principal part is to be played by Madame Judic.

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